INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 202 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

Civil Liberties Union Launched In Bombay

Step In Direction Of Larger United Front

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO CRITICS

In Slave Country None Can Be Non-Political

In a subject country there could not be political and non-political persons. All had to be politically-minded because they were slaves and had to find some way by which they could break the shackles that were binding them.

So said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress on Monday evening, while inaugurating the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union at the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay.

Hall Over-Crowded

An hour before the meeting was announced to be held, men and women—mostly young men and women—thronged the hall and long before the scheduled time there were hundreds of people waiting outside the hall, due to want of space inside.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in proposing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the chair said that a few months ago Panditji had issued an appeal in the Press asking people to form a Civil Liberties Union of India. In May last, when the President was in Bombay an informal conference of leaders of different political thought had been held and a Sub-Committee was appointed to frame the Constitution of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. The Constitution had been ready and had been framed on the lines of the Civil Liberties Union of India's Constitution, which had been released to the Press some time ago.

Mr. Nariman continuing said that he wanted to assure the Congress President that Bombay was aware of the great honour that was being conferred on her by being chosen as the Headquarters of the Indian Civil Liberties Union. People of Bombay were aware of their responsibility and would shoulder it willingly. The Bombay Union, said Mr. Nariman, would not be a mere debating society. It would be a live, active and effective organisation

Mr. S. A. Brelvi seconded the proposition.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who rose amidst continued applause, said that the meeting had been called with a definite purpose. It was not an occasion where he could say all he felt about the political and economic situation in the country.

At this stage there was an uproar from the audience asking Panditji to stand up on a chair and address them. He agreed and got up on a chair. He first spoke in Hindustani and then in English. He said that about three months ago the idea of starting an Indian Civil Liberties Union was mooted. Since then there had been discussions both among the leaders of different political and other thought in the country as also in the newspapers. India was a vast country having people holding various views on questions and it was certainly not an easy problem to start a Civil Liberties Union. There was no doubt that there was a great necessity for the starting of such an organisation. But it was felt that rather than doing things in a hurry it should take its own time so that the organisation could be started on a broad basis and it could be a sound and solid structure.

PART OF INDEPENDENCE FIGHT

The constitution of the Indian Civil Liberties Union which had been drafted on the lines of the Civil Liberties Union of America and the National Civil Liberties Union of Great Britain, had been drafted in a manner which would help a great deal in the future development of the organisation. As soon as the constitution was adopted—as a matter of fact it had been adopted—the official organisation would come into existence. Before long, the speaker was sure, similar organisations would be started all over the country. He considered the fight against the suppression of Civil Liberties was part of the fight for Independence. It was essential that people holding different political views should come on a common platform, wherever possible and work for a common cause. Congress was the largest organisation in the country. The Congress had been fighting for the Civil Liberties of Indians. But there were several others who, though not subscribing to the Congress policy and programme, held as strong views on the question of suppression of Civil Liberties. These two could come together and work together on that question. By such sort of co-operation on common questions, one could slowly expect to have a Joint Front on several questions.

NON-POLITICAL MEN

Referring to those who did not want to join Civil Liberties Union as they were non-political men, the Pandit said that he did not know as to how any person in a slave country could call himself a non-politically-minded person. One might not be interested in politics, one might be an artist or an author or a painter, but yet as long as his country was under foreign domination, he was bound to be politically-minded. The Pandit said that he valued the friendship of some of those who were not in the political field because it gave him a lot of relief, for being able to be away for some time from the political variety. Supposing Civil Disobedience was started, those who took part in the movement got into the jails, then it would be the duty of those who remained outside to fight against the suppression of Civil Liberties.

CONSTITUTION EXPLAINED

Referring to the Executive of the National Council of Indian Civil Liberties Union, he said that the Executive would lay down the general policy on which the Union would work. The details of work would, of course, fall on the local committees. The speaker explained in detail the constitution of the Union. The Union was not meant to be a mass organisation, though there was no restriction on anyone becoming members. It would keep in touch with the suppression of Civil Liberties in the provinces, collect facts and publish them, keep in touch with the Foreign Unions and get their help and sympathy. It would get into touch with those organisations and through them the world opinion.

(Continued on page 7).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the All-India Congress Committee on Sunday at the Congress House.

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

India To Be Represented By Krishna Menon At Brussels

LONDON, Aug. 24.

India will be well represented at the International Peace Conference at Brussels beginning on September 3. Mr. Krishna Menon has been deputed by Pandit Nehru to represent the Congress.

The Friends of India Society, Indian Swaraj League, the Association of Indian Journalists and Indian section, of the Y.M.C.A. will also be represented, the last named by Mr. and Mrs. Shoran Singh.—Reuter.

FLYING BOAT STATION IN JAMNA RIVER

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

The Royal Air Force Authorities have decided to establish a flying Boat station in Jamna at Allahabad. The Municipal Board has decided to give to Royal Air Force Authorities the plot of land for which they applied.

At present, this plot is in possession of Tuberculosis Sanatorium Authorities. The Air Force Authorities will have to give compensation for transfer involved.

STOP PRESS

HITLER'S DECREE

BERLIN, Aug. 24.

Germany has extended the period of military service to two years.

A communique signed by Herr Hitler and Gen. Blomberg, states that Herr Hitler has decreed that the period of active military service in three branches of the armed forces be forthwith uniformly fixed at 2 years.

The official comment on new army decree states: "Against Soviet Imperialism and its military threats, Nazi Germany, as trustee of its own peace and defender of its culture, will take any measure necessary to guarantee the freedom and independence of the nation in all circumstances".—Reuter.

Socialist Support To Election Campaign

ALL INDIA EXECUTIVE'S DECISION

Members Would Contest Seats If Adopted By Congress

BOMBAY, Monday.

The part to be played by Congress Socialists in the Congress election campaign was discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party held to-day.

Manifesto Welcomed

In view of the satisfactory nature of the Congress Election Manifesto it was decided that the fullest co-operation should be given to the Congress in carrying the campaign to a successful conclusion.

To Contest Seats

Members of the Party would stand as Congress candidates wherever they were adopted by the Congress Parliamentary Board.

Anti-War Congress Delegate

An invitation to the Party to participate in the International Congress against War, Fascism and Imperialism to be held in October this year either in Paris or Brussels was considered. The Congress is being convened by the International Bureau for Socialist Unity which is composed of Socialist Parties in several countries. It was decided to accept the invitation and Comrade Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was nominated as premier delegate and the London Secretaries of the Party as the other delegates to the Congress.

It was decided that the next Annual Conference of the Party should be held in next March at a place to be fixed later.

The Committee then adjourned and will meet again to-morrow morning at 10 for a final sitting.

JEWISH VILLAGE FINED

HAIFA, August 24.

The first collective fine imposed on any Jewish settlement has been levied on a village named after Sir Herbert Samuel on Mount Carmel which has been fined £250, following the killing of Arab women.—Reuter.

MEDIATION IN NEW ARAB DISPUTE

JERUSALEM, August 23

A move is afoot by the rulers of foreign Arab states to offer mediation in the new Arab dispute. The Crown Prince Feisul is expected to arrive shortly.

Apparently as a result of the Arab leaders' intervention 25 Arabs have been released from the Sarafand concentration camp.—Reuter.

EGYPT AND THE LEAGUE

Premier To Visit Geneva After Signing Of Treaty

CAIRO, Aug. 2

Immediate steps are be taken with a view to secu Egypt's admission to the Le of Nations. Regents have a rised the Premier, Nahas P to request the League to Egypt as a member. It is stood that after signin Anglo-Egyptian Treaty i don, Nahas Pasha will Geneva for this purpos ter.

Russia And Germany Join Neutrality Pact

EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF ARMS TO SPAIN

Optimistic Outlook For Non-Intervention Plan

LONDON, August 24.

Well absorbed optimism now prevails with regard to the progress of the plan for non-intervention in Spain as a result of Germany's adherence which means that France, Britain and Germany are now actively engaged in putting the embargo into operation.

The Next Step

The next step is expected to be that France will ask Italy, Portugal and Russia to enforce the embargo immediately and thereafter any outstanding points will presumably be dealt with through diplomatic channels.—Reuter.

SOVIET OFFER TO ITALY & GERMANY

MOSCOW, Aug. 24.

M. Litvinoff has informed the French Ambassador that the Soviet agrees to embargo of export of arms, ammunition and aeroplanes to Spain and will also forbid fulfilment of arms contracts already placed, provided Italy, Germany ad Portugal adhere to similar agreement.—Reuter.

GERMANY BANS ARMS SUPPLY TO SPAIN

BERLIN, August 24.

Immediate prohibition of arms and ammunition deliveries to Spain, in view of the fact that all countries have now agreed in principle to join the Neutrality Pact, is announced by the German Government which has informed the French Government accordingly.

The announcement adds that the dispute with the Spanish Government over the seizure of German aeroplane has not yet been settled and that the embargo does not affect the need for settling this point.

The German Government also expresses the expectation that the other countries concerned will take similar measures without delay.—Reuter.

APOLOGY SATISFIES BRITISH GOVT.

LONDON, August 24.

As the result of an apology tendered by the Commander of the Spanish cruiser, "Miguel de Cervantes," it is understood that the British Government considers the "Gibel Zerjon" incident closed.—Reuter.

MADRID AERODROME BOMBED

RABAT, Aug. 24.

Twenty-one rebel 'planes bombed the Madrid aerodrome and dropped 400 high explosive bombs, according to a Jerez De La Frontera broadcast.—Reuter.

SPANISH BOXER NOT DEAD

MADRID, Aug. 24.

Boxer Uzkudun is not dead. According to a rebel broadcast, he escaped with the help of friends to Tolosa.—Reuter.

Earlier News

BEL BOMBERS FLY OVER MADRID?

LISBON, August 24.

...y-one powerful insurgent ...have flown over Madrid ...siderable time without ...y resistance from ene... states the newspaper "Oseculo" of Valladolid.

Later the same squadron heavily bombarded the military aerodrome at Getafe Quatrovientes, where they dropped 200 bombs and destroyed hangars and many aeroplanes.—Reuter.

SPANISH CAPTAIN APOLOGISES

LONDON, August 23

The Admiralty announces that the Captain of the flotilla leader 'Codrington' boarded the Spanish cruiser "Miguel de Cervantes," which stopped the "Gibel Zerjon" and protested against the interference with British shipping outside territorial waters.

The captain of the "Cervantes." apologised.

The "Repulse" then arrived on the scene, after which the "Gibel Zerjon" was allowed to proceed.

The Spanish cruiser steamed off and the British warships returned to Gibraltar.—Reuter.

15 BOMBERS TO ATTACK MADRID

LISBON: August 24.

Fifteen new bombing 'planes have arrived at Salamanca and are expected to participate in the pending insurgent attack on Madrid. A batch of 92 Portuguese refugees from Madrid relate that a Communist tribunal calling itself a Tcheka sits day and night condemning persons suspected of anti-Government sympathies.

Motor cars carrying the militia drove in the city stopping here and there to pick up a new victim. Those condemned by the Tribunal are shot the next morning, and their photographs are sent to the Police Headquarters for subsequent identification by the family.—Reuter.

"SCIPIO" SURVIVORS TAKEN TO ATHENS

CAIROM, August 24.

The survivors of the "Scipio" are being taken to Athens and also the partly salvaged mail, much of which is unidentified owing to the fact that the mail bag labels are missing.—Reuter.

(NOTE: It will be recalled that the Imperial Airways' "Scipio", the largest flying-boat in operation on British routes, developed engine trouble over the Island of Crete on Saturday, and crashed while making an emergency landing in the sea at Minabella, for which it was making to replenish the petrol supply.)

HUNGER-MARCHERS REACH MADRAS

MADRAS, August 24.

The Malabar Unemployment Jatha arrived in Madras this afternoon.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an L. C. P. S. with Experience for full-time work. Apply to Medical Officer, Labour Hospital, C/o Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (3802).

Wanted Ten Electric Welders, Diesel Power Station Engineers, Carding and Spinning Masters, Steam Turbine Engineers. Apply Box 6799, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Cashier for Commercial Firm. Salary Rupees Seventy per month. Cash security Rs. 500 essential. Apply Box No. 6800, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted as a Teacher an Honours Graduate in Mathematics or History. Law students or M.A. or M.Sc. students must not apply. Experience essential. Apply before 28th August to Principal, Sheth A. P. High School, Santa Cruz. 3803.

Wanted an experienced Motor Mechanic with thorough knowledge of English and also able to perform office work, for a Merchant in Kampala (B. E. Africa) dealing in automobiles and trucks. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to:—Virchand Panachand Shah, Samadhiala Via Atkot (Kathiawar). (6802)

Wanted one Accounts Clerk immediately. Salary Rs. 60. Deposit Rs. 300. Apply Box 6784, "Bombay Chronicle".

Large established Oil Company requires a distributor for their bazaar business in Ahmedabad. Reply to Box No. 3778, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Immediately Canvassers for the newly established business on Rs. 50 throughout India. Apply Box No. 6774, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted (1) B. Sc., Tech., of Manchester in Dyeing and Bleaching. Grade Rs. 200—20—300. (2) First Class Technological Graduate in Dyeing and Bleaching of the Bombay University or M.Sc., of a Recognised Indian University. Starting Salary Rs. 75. (3) Second Class Technological or Science Graduate of Recognised Indian University or Diplomate of any Technical Institute in Dyeing and Bleaching. Starting Salary Rs. 50. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (3783).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Boys and girls desirous of getting Coaching in Mathematic up to Matric at their residence. Apply Box No. 6787, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Small-Loans: For Inexpensive Instalment Facilities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3616)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for Khandwa, Hosangabad and Jubbalpore, Northern C.P. influential and experienced Organiser for Life Insurance by established Life Office. Security Rs. 1,000 essential. Salary according to qualifications and business capacity. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 3795, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for Berar influential and experienced Organiser for Life Insurance by established Life office. Security Rs. 1,000 essential. Salary according to qualification and business capacity. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 3792, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for Ahmednagar and surrounding districts influential and experienced Organiser for Life Insurance by established Life Office. Security Rs. 1,000 essential. Salary according to qualification and business capacity. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 3793, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for East & West Khandesh and surrounding Districts influential and experienced Organiser for Life Insurance by established Life Office. Security Rs. 1,000 essential. Salary according to qualification and business capacity. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 3794, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale—A running grocery shop of 20 years standing, in thickly inhabited locality, on moderate terms. Apply to:—Shree Shantaram Stores, Shree Dattatraya Buildings, Chikalwadi, Grant Road, Bombay. (6798)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to have their advertisements in the Local columns or in the Outstation columns.

Public Notices.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1936, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1936.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd September, 1936, to the 22nd September, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, 24th August, 1936.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after the 12th October, 1936, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 1st September 1936, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

3806.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGWANJI MORARJI AND RAJARAM MORARJI the Joint Receivers appointed in Suit No. 662 of 1925 have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and Tax Tenure together with the hereditaments tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at or near Kennedy Bridge, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1740 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 7/1721 (part) and part of 5/1721 of Girgaum Division and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2864 (5), 2865 (1) and St. Nos. 8D and 6B and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Girgaum Road, on or towards the West partly by property belonging to Haridas Morarji and his sons, on or towards the South partly by private lane and beyond that property belonging to Ramdas Morarji and towards the North by the property belonging to the Vendors. Dated this 24th day of August, 1936.

KANKER KANGA AND
GHIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3815.

Public Notices.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 10799/151-Impt.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 21st September 1936 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"38. The small lane on the east side of Kennedy Bridge shall be open to south-bound traffic only, i.e. from Vithalbhai Patel Road to Girgaum Road."

J. W. ROWLAND,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 14th August, 1936.

3809

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAGWANDAS CHATURBHUJ of Bombay has agreed to sell to my client, free from all incumbrances, the piece of land admeasuring 1411 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number 179 of Santa Cruz, Saza Danda, in South Salsette Taluka of Bombay Suburban District, together with the structures, bungalow, outhouses, well, compound, privies, plants and trees etc. standing thereon. The said piece of land is bounded, on the North by the Santa Cruz Station Road, on the South by the land of Non-Agricultural Survey Number 180, on the East by the Second Hasanabad Lane, and on the West by the land of Non-Agricultural Survey Number 129.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon or any part thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, decree, attachment, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his office, in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 22nd August, 1936.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.
Advocate, High Court.

3801.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 579 OF 1936.

Re: HEMRAJ KANAYALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business at Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Raghunathdas Kanayalal & B. R. Bros., as also at Amritsar under the name & style of Raghunathdas Kanayalal: ..... A Debtor.

Ex-parte: (1) GANESHDAS GOPALDAS (2) Messrs. VIRBHANDAS ASKARANDAS, a firm, (3) JUGONNATH KAKASINGH and (4) SARUPCHAND KARAMCHAND: ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 22nd day of August, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 24th day of Aug., 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

3808.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 18 of 1936.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
AND
In the matter of the BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD., and Reduced.
The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD., and Reduced .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a Resolution of the Above Company for reducing its Capital from Rupees 1,29,390 to Rupees 43,130. A list of the persons admitted to have been Creditors of the Company on the 15th day of August, 1936, may be inspected at the Office of the Company at Cruickshank Road, Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for the Company at 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Re. 1.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a Creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must, on or before the 9th day of September, 1936, send in his name and address, and the particulars of his claim, and the name and address of his Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of Capital.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1936.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the said Company.

3804.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 397 of 1936.
MOHANLAL RAMPALJI MALANI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
1 Birdichand Shrikison Maniyar, 2 Vanechand Shrikison Maniyar, 3 Ramdhan Shrikison Maniyar, 4 Rajaram Chunilal, 5 Laxminarayan Birdichand, 6 Jethmal Ramdhan, 7 Ramprasad Hariram, and 8 Parsharam Hariram ..... Defendants.

To,
The Defendants 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 abovenamed.
Varangal, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you for an Order against the defendants 1, 2 and 3 personally and defendants 4, 5 and 6 to the extent of their interest in the joint family properties for payment to the plaintiff or in the alternative to the Plaintiff and the defendants 7 and 8 of the sum of Rs. 88,855-8-9 together with interest on Rs. 57,750 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 17th February 1936, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in Court on the 30th day of September, 1936 at Eleven o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and also note that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorneys) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 6th day of March, 1936.
MESSRS. DESAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

3787.

ROXY
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ACHHUT KANYA
6th WEEK

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY.
AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Choksey & Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of the Sub-mortgage Mr. Chunilal Prabhudas Goradia and on account and at the risk of Rajaram M. Bhatker, the Mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale given to the Mortgagee by a Deed of Mortgage, dated the 29th April, 1933, from Rajaram M. Bhatker to Arjun Madhavji Mistry, Sub-mortgage dated 12th October 1933 from Arjun Madhavji Mistry to Sobhraj Govindram and Further Charge dated the 30th January 1935 and Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 21st April, 1936, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property THIS DAY, (TUESDAY), the 25th August 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of perpetual Fazandari land situate at Mahim admeasuring 200 square yards, or thereabouts registered by the Collector under Cadastral Survey No. 620 and 621 of Mahim Division G Ward No. 5636 and Street No. 112.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Choksey & Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of Sub-mortgage at No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Pacific ,,	27th ,,	....
Argun ,,	8th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Woyo ,,	19th ,,	5th Oct
Borneo ,,	23rd ,,	8th ,,
Taijun ,,	9th Oct.	24th ,,

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SOCIALISTS CONDEMN REPRESSION

Punjab Party Demands Action Against Police Officers

LAHORE, (By Mail)

The newly formed Congress Socialist Party of the province, at its meeting held on 18th August at Amritsar, under the presidentship of Hakim Sikander Khizar, passed the following resolutions:—

1. This meeting of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party condemns the Fascist revolt in Spain and further disapproves the intervention of the Fascist Government in favour of the insurgents.

It further resolves and instructs all the branches to observe 23rd August, as "Spanish Day" for mobilising public opinion against the growing danger of Fascism and Imperialism and congratulates the workers and peasants of Spain in their heroic struggle against the reactionary forces.

2. This meeting of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party resolves and instructs all its branches in the province that 30th August be observed as a protest day against the retrenchment of 4,000 North-Western Railway employees.

3. This meeting of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party condemns the policy of repression adopted by the Government in Khanna and Mahalpur. It further demands action against Mahalpur and Khanna Police officers.

4. This meeting of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party protests against the arrest of Socialist and Congress workers in the North-Western Frontier Province, and condemns the repressive policy launched by the Government.

5. This meeting of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party condemns the anti-Socialist propaganda started by the Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, and the Zemindars of Lahore.

BHAI PARMANAND'S REMARKS.

6. This meeting of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party condemns the unchivalrous remarks of Bhai Parmanand against Congress-women workers and demands that Bhaiji should withdraw his words and apologise.

The meeting also adopted a resolution disapproving the withdrawal of some of Socialist members from the Organising Board before the formation of the Party and the formation of a rival body by them. The meeting considered that the action of those members would definitely impede the unification of the anti-Imperialist forces in the country. The meeting further recommended to the All-India Congress Socialist Party to take disciplinary action against the members and not to ratify their policy of obstruction by affiliating them to the All-India party.—United Press.

RURAL UPLIFT CAMPAIGN

Burma M.L.A.'s Move For Central Board

RANGOON (By Mail.)

Dr. Thein Maungh, M.L.A., who returned to Rangoon on Tuesday last from Simla after attending the Public Accounts Committee meeting sent notice on Thursday to the Legislative Assembly for two resolutions for the forthcoming sessions.

His first resolution recommends to Government to form a Central Rural Development Board including representatives from all provinces to advise the Government of India on the policy and programme of rural development with special reference to the manner in which grants from central funds should be spent.

His other resolution recommends cessation of granting temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Services and filling up of the permanent posts in the cadre.—United Press.

Provincial Famine Relief Fund For Madras

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Madras Government propose to enact a legislation for the establishment and maintenance of a fund called the Madras Famine Relief Fund, for utilization on occasions of serious famine and of distress caused by drought, flood or other natural calamities.

For this purpose the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, has amended schedule IV to the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, so as to permit the withdrawal of the balance at the credit of the local Government in the Famine Relief Fund.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Not Out To Split Congress

"Keen On Accepting Office But Keener On Unity"

Found 'Unity In Diversity' Says Satyamurty About Manifesto

"I am keen on accepting office, but I am keener on maintaining unity in the Congressfold. I am not prepared to split the Congress on this issue," declared Mr. Satyamurti, speaking at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Young Muslim Brotherhood, on Sunday evening. The 'Congress Manifesto' was the subject of his lecture.

Mr. Satyamurti said that it was significant that for the first time since the retirement of Mahatma Gandhi, the All-India Congress Committee registered a unanimous verdict on such an important question as the Congress Manifesto.

The unanimity was more significant, as it was well-known that inside the Congress there were differences of opinion. He hoped that the significance of the verdict would not be lost on the people, the friends and the enemies of the Congress.

He was glad to say that behind the Manifesto were the two patriots from the Mussalmans, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, of whom the late Sjt. C. R. Das described as the "one man with the clearest perception of Swaraj," and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who after 2-1/2 years of incarceration was still a terror to the Government who placed restrictions on his movements. The importance of the Manifesto could be judged from the fact that it could command support from two sterling patriots, like Babu Rajendra Prasad and Acharya Narendradev.

UNITY AND DIVERSITY.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru too supported the Manifesto from A to Z. They thus found unity in diversity, and it was no small achievement. For in dealing with the fiery problems of bread and hunger of millions of people, differences of opinion were bound to arise. And these differences were bound to exist, because the Congress was a live organisation. But all Congressmen in the country were united on the supreme point of winning freedom for the country. This unity confounded the enemy and heartened the friends of the Congress.

For 15 years, the Congress boycotted the legislature except for brief intervals. During these years, reactionary communal ministries came into office, increased taxation and adopted a policy of repression, and an unhealthy communal tension prevailed everywhere. The Congress sought to put an end to this tension. The purpose of the Congress was quite clear from the manifesto; the Congress did not want to co-operate and work the new constitution, but to combat it and reject it.

In some provinces, he was confident they could capture offices and create a crisis. If the Congressmen did not accept office, and if they paralysed the administration, it was all for the good.

SAFEGUARD CIVIL LIBERTIES

He would first do away with the repressive measures and safeguard Civil Liberties, and it was necessary that political prisoners should be treated according to their status and worth.

The Congress was anxious that some reparations should be offered to those who lost their all in the last Civil Disobedience movement, and this too was clearly mentioned in the Manifesto

After referring to the relief promised to the peasants and the workers, Mr. Satyamurti observed that this Manifesto ought to satisfy, in the present conditions, even the most radical of the leaders of the Kisans. What was stated in the Manifesto was not so important, as what could be achieved by united action.

TRIBUTE TO OUR WOMENFOLK.

Mr. Satyamurti paid a tribute to the patriotism of Indian women and welcomed their support. He exhorted the Scheduled Castes to join forces with the Congress.

The communal question could be best solved by a joint approach to the question with a change of heart and none could deny this fact.

At present the clear question before the country was:

"Do you want the Act or do you want to reject it." As for the question of offices, he would wait, for he wanted a right decision rather than an immediate decision.

SIRDAR'S INSPIRING LEADERSHIP.

Concluding, Mr. Satyamurti said that no other party in India could produce such an inspiring Manifesto. There were courage, sacrifice, nobility of the people who were never prepared to return a blow, but bore all repression with patience and calmness. He was confident that under the inspiring leadership of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, the election campaign would be a thorough success, and they would soon be able to show inside the legislatures that the fight had not ended but had restarted with greater vigour and impetus.

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Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (centre) addressing a big public meeting, held on Sunday evening on the Chowpatty Sands to concert measures in fighting the mass retrenchment contemplated by the State Railways.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15. 14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "In England Now." By Reginald Arkell.
7-46 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
9-0 p.m. "Mulcaghey's Wans." In which Mat Mulcaghey, the Oul' Besom Man from Country Tyroneunfolds a little of his family history to his friend Sam Sweedlepipe.
9-15 p.m. "Round and About." A folk-song interlude, George Hocking, (Baritone). A-roving Blackbirds and Thurshes (arr. Cecil Sharp). The Jolly Ploughboy (arr. Vaughan Williams). The Three Songs: A farmer's Son so Sweet (arr. Cecil Sharp).
9-25 pm. The News and Annocements.
9-45 p.m. The London Zigeuner Orchestra.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350. 9 metres 855 kc/s.
VUB 31.36 Metres 9565 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. H.M.V. presents Hits from Gilbert and Sullivan.
2-0 p.m. Talk: "The Pedestrian Problem" A. S. Trollip. Relayed from Rotary Club.
2-30 p.m. Light Music. Prof. B.R. Deodhar.
3-0 p.m. Clarionet Solo. By Shaik Mohomed.
3-15 p.m. Light Music. By Prof. B. R. Deodhar.
3-40 p.m. Violin Solos. By S. Palsekar.
4-0 p.m. School Broadcasting. Talk (Gujarati): "Mountain Regions of Northern India". By B. M. Kapadia.
4-15 p.m. Talk (English): "Journeys from Bombay to Calcutta" By C. V. S. Shastri.
4-30 p.m. Talk (English): "Favourites". By Hilda Flanders.
6-0 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema.
6-30 p.m. The Continental Quintet. Selection "The New Moon"—S. Romberg. Waltz "Faschings kinder"—C. M. Ziehrer. Tango "Santa Rosa"—K. Cosoli; "Come along and let us go"—N. Anderson. Foxtrot "I'm sittin' high on a hill top"—A. Johnston. "I am in the mood for love"—D. Fields. "Pose and his Saxaphon Danse Hongroise"—R. Wiedoefit. Selection "Rio Rita"—H. Tiorney. March "Castaldo"—Novacek.
7-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Air Eddies from London". By Sybil Armitage.
8-0 p.m. Prof. J. Franz and His Trio. Polish Dance, Scharwenka Op. 3 No. 1. Valse "Solitude". Prof. Franz. Waltz in a Major, Brahms Op. 39 No 15. Prof. Franz.—Violin Solo. Variations on a thema corelli—Tartini Kriesler. Serenade 1915—Prof. Franz. Trio in B. Flat—Beethoven. Tema and Variations Op. 11. George Lester—Cello Solo "Little Columbine" — A Sammons. "E'f Dance E. Jenkin's Trio T. E. Bache Op. 25 Lucy Fraser—Piano Solo. Three-fours, Coleridge-Taylor Op. 71. "Allegro Molto". "Allegro Assai". Trio:—"Berceuse"—A. Ilynski. "Scherzo from Trio in G. Major", Reissiger Op. 164 "Dance Caracteristique"—W. Rebikoff.
9-0 p.m. News in English.
9-10 p.m Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-30 p.m. SB Light Music. By Sarladevi.
10-15 p.m. SB Duets. Shahajan of Delhi. Goolamalli of Lahore.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres 8.10 kc/s. 4910 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB A Studio Programme By Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. A Recital of the Latest "Parlophone" Records. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean-craft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "Classical Literature of Bengal, No. 2" By S. K. Das.
2-6 p.m. Musical Selections.
2-36 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "Peace and Happiness". By Bishnu Sarma.
5-36 p.m. Children's Hour Conducted by Majdidi. Letters and Notes. Recitation—"Narod, Narod." Music by Children's Corner Members. Story of an Adventure.
6-36 p.m. Music Training for Beginners by P. K. Mullick.
7-6 p.m. The Calcutta Orchestra Conducted by S. Das. Light Bengali Songs.
7-16 p.m. Basanti Das Gupta.
7-26 p.m. Seuli Sircar. Instrumental Music.
7-36 p.m. Shova Kundu—Seetar Solo.
7-51 p.m. SB News in English.
8-6 p.m. SB Modern Bengali Song By Amiya Sircar.
8-21 SB Talk (Bengali): "Devils and Demonlogy". By M. L. Roy. and Demonology". By M. L. Roy.
8-36 p.m. SB Religious Song by Uttara Devi.
8-51 p.m. SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB Pikler's Male Voice Chorus. An Instrumental and Vocal Recital from the Studio.
9-36 p.m. SB Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan featuring: Orchestral and Vocal Items.
10-6 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).
10-21 SB Dance Music from the Studio.
10-36 p.m. Time Signal. Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Naat. By A.I.R. Artists. —Chorus (Accompanied by A.I.R. Orchestra).
8-10 a.m. Maqbool Husain. Khayal Paraj.
8-20 a.m. Master Mahboob. "Kis wajah se lab par mire faryad na ati Woh chot nahin khai thi yad na ati". (Dagh).
8-30 a.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Bengal Ghairon.
8-35 a.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaum "Na sata dar pea para raihne de kia lete hain Al shah-i-husn faqiron ki duaa lete hain" (Rind).
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Cinema from a Woman's point of View". By Pushpa Sethi.
9-0 a.m. Maqbool Husain Thumri Desi.
9-10 a.m. Master Mahboob. Ghazal Qawwali. "Dil saf agar hota parde ka gila hota Main aina ban jata woh jalwa numa hota" (Bekhud).
9-20 a.m. Naghma-i-nautch. sa biri, Sarangi, Sardar, Violin, Tufail, Mardang.
9-25 a.m. Alla Bandi of Hindaum. "Dil ko tiri duzdida nazar le ke gai hai Ab yeh nahin malum kidar le ke gai hai". (Hasrat (Mohani).
9-35 a.m. Maqbool Husain. "Sambhalen dil ko keh ham halat-i-jigar dekhen Tamam ag lagi kidhar kidhar dekhen". (Akbar Allahabadi).
9-45 a.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar. Bhairavin.
9-50 a.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Thumri Jaunpuri.
12-30 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
1-30 p.m. "Mixed Spices" A Recorded Programme.
5-30 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Siri Rag.
5-40 p.m. Maqbool Husain Khayal Purbi.
5-50 p.m. Master Mahboob. "Tumhin se hui mujh ko ulfat kuchh aisi Na thi apni tabiat kuchh aisi" (Akbar Allahabadi).
6-0 p.m. Maqbool Husain. Thumri Pilu.
6-10 p.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Nigah - i - par jisi ashnai-raz kare Woh apni khubi-i-qismat peh kiun na naz kare" (Hasrat Mohani).
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
6-40 p.m. Maqbool Husain. "Maza ham ko milta hai takrar se Woh Khugar ziada hon inkar se". (Majruh).
6-50 p.m. Mahboob Husain. Ghazal Qawwali. "Tere sehr-i-nazar se hua yeh janun mere dil ki to is men khata hi na thi Tere kuche men a ke main baith raha baiuz is ke kuchh aur dawa hi na thi". (Akbar Allahabadi)
7-0 p.m. Maqbool Husain. Khayal Shudh Kalikan.
7-10 pm. Malang Khan. Sitar—Kedara.
7-20 p.m. "For Villagers Only".
8-30 p.m. Debate (Hindustani): "Should School Children be given more Freedom?" Rana Bahadur Mathur—For. Rehmani —Against.
8-45 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. "Chand ki Sair".
8-58 p.m. Maqbool Husain. Thumri Darbari.
9-7 p.m. Allah Bandi of Hindaun "Wasl ki banti hain in baton se tadbiren kahin Arzuon se phira karti hain taqdiren kahin" (Hasrat Mohani).
9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Agricultural Development in the Punjab". By Sirdar Sir Jogendra Singh, Kt.
10-0 p.m. Peter Mendoza and his Dance Band.

AFGHAN PRINCE'S INTERNMENT

Ellore Public Meeting's Protest

ELLORE (By Mail.)

At a public meeting held in accordance with the instruction of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and the Andhra Provincial Youth League, in observance of "Amir Hyder Khan Day", a resolution strongly condemning the Government action in keeping Amir Hyder Khan for the last two years in jail without any trial in spite of his ill health, interfering with his correspondence and cutting short all interviews with him, urging the Government to release him forthwith and appealing to the members of the Legislative Assembly to agitate for his release was passed.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURT

About 300 "Kamatis" collected at the Coroner's Court, to-day, following the death of a Kamati named Gangaram Narsanna in his room on the 11th Lane, Kamatipura on the evening of August 23.

It is stated that some substance was given to the wife of Narsanna and she placed it in his food which he ate.

The sister of the woman, in evidence, stated that Narsanna just before his death told her to take care of his children.

Further inquest was adjourned pending the chemical analyser's report and further Police inquiries.

The news has been received from Quadin District Gurdaspur, that Moulana Khalil-ul-Rehman President Majlis-a-Ahrar Qadin, son of Moulana Habib-ul-Rehman, President Majlis-a-Ahrar Hind, has been arrested at Quadian under section 124-A, I.P.C.

INDIA'S VITAL STATISTICS

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

During the week ending the 4th July, 1936, the number of deaths recorded in 152 towns with a population 30,000 and over and with an aggregate population of 14,118,950, amounted to 7,189, which gave an annual rate of 27 per thousand of the total population.

Births in the same number of towns amounted to 9,919 which yielded an annual rate of 37 per mile of the aggregate population.

The following two towns recorded a death rate of over 50 per thousand of their population: Saugor (66) and Hardwar-Union (61). The high rate of mortality in Saugor was due to "fevers" and in the Hardwar-Union to "all other causes."

In 152 towns there were 70 deaths from cholera, 79 from small-pox and 2 from plague. Of the deaths from cholera, Calcutta recorded 28, Virdhunagar 6, Gorakpur, Puri and Howrah 5 each. Of the deaths from small-pox, Calcutta recorded 24 and Bombay 9. Two deaths from plague were recorded in Bassein.—United Press.

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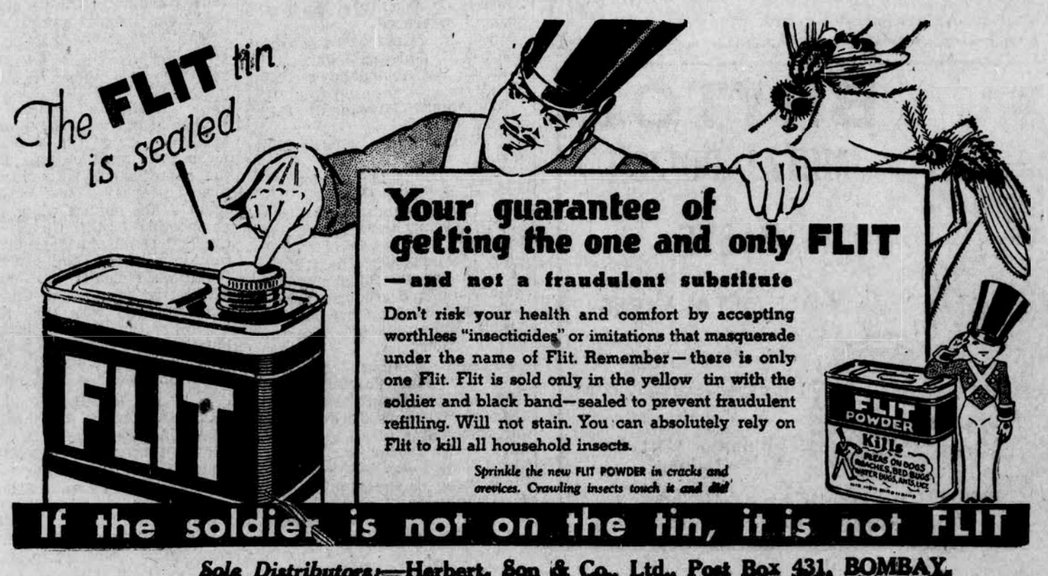
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Entries For Saturday's Races

The following are the complete entries for the Second Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday, August 29:—

THE POONA PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

First Entries.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk.
Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play On, Private Seal and Goolash.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Pin Money.
H. H. Haharaja of Idar's Count Ito.
Diamond Shower, Field Marshal (late Ben Marshal) and All at Sea.
Mr. Diamond's Titanium.
Messrs. S. Bagree and A. Higgins's Synagogue.
Mr. A. Higgins's Tel Asur.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Rivalli.
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Hesperitus.
Messrs. N. D. Bagree and K. D. Bagree's Benevento.
H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated.
H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Vermeil II.
Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's Cercello.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Maid of Orleans.
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Mas d'Antibes, Zuyder Zee and Cotys.
Mrs. C. H. Northmore's Cardinal.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus.
Raja Dhanrajgir's Rapsonia.

Final Entries.

Nil.

THE VISITOR'S PLATE Distance—1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

First Entries.

Mrs. M. Clarke's Gipsy Jack and Irish Broadcast.
Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe and Moti Koh.
Mrs. L. Svamvur's Diagonal.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Seaton Ross.
Mr. J. E. Malone's Sherwood, Skavala and Kilfinane.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Salmon, Lenadoon, Pratap Sinha, Date Tree and Handsel.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's The Earl.
H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Tiger Tim.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Ashvaraj.
Messrs. R. Higgins and W. W. McKillop's Casino.
Messrs. R. Chamria and A. Higgins's Kahapa.
H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Biz.
Mr. Diamond's New Randor and Grenadier.
Mr. M. D. Petit's Hippy Buchan. Natbay and Silvertoff.
Mrs. R. H. Tucker's Parknasilla.
Mrs. C. H. Northmore's Shell Out.
Mr. B. P. Avasia's Glen Gowan.
Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Garraveen.
Mrs. W. Evans and Mr. A H. Ahmedbhoy's Cook General.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Cyprus City.
Mr. A. Svamvur's Why.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Rigoletta and Tobralco.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Maycock.
Mr. Eve's Misty Dawn, Crimson Rambler, Running Sea and Inveralga.
Mrs. Roan's Paper Boy.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's Garter Princess.
Mr. Gem's Achieve.
Messrs. A. Huseinbhai and Husein Fazalbhoy's Follow Me.

Final Entries.

Mr. S. R. Arthanari's Cybo.
H. H. Maharaja Rajpipla's Mr. Pip.
Mr. Gemini's Episode.
Mr. Diamond's Argyll.
Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush and Turlogh.
THE BURWELL PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

First Entries.

Mrs. M. Clarke's Mint Julep II, Golden Prince and Mytilus.
Mr. J. M. Judah's Alcove.
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Swindon.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja and Soltero.
Major A. W. Molony's Low Tide.
Mrs. A Higgins's Rimmon.
Mr. E. D. Pandole's Menado.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Oratorio.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's Mister Atkins.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Perseverance.
Mrs. R. H. Tucker's Prince Philippa and Perrier.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York.
Mr. A. J. Kolah's Soledia.
Mr. V. G. Mohan Rao's Pumpkin Pie, Dame de Coeur IV and Brilliance.
Mr. Gemini's Aquila.
Mr. J. Hormasji's It.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Goblin.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Irish Right.
Mr. O. Randall's Cryptogram.
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Daftrum.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bold Bandit.
Mr. Eve's Kingmaker and Sweet Briar.

Final Entries.

Mr. C. Jenning's Flamcoe.
Herr K. Kapp's Silver Guard.
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Picaro.
Mr. Osman Chatani (A. R. Mahomed) Honeysuckle.
Mr. S. R. Arthaneri's Fanciful.
Mr. Moosaji's Hero Worship.
Mr. S. Askuran's Happy Star.
Mr. Roman's Chapel.

SARDAR SHARDULSING

Kaveeshwar, the well-known All-known Leader will visit

RUNNING 3rd WEEK

SUPER TALKIES New Charni Road

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To witness VISHNU'S masterpiece Film

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A powerful picture depicting the heroism, patriotism and self-sacrifice of the great

SIKH COMMUNITY

The people of Bombay, and specially the SIKHS should not miss this unique opportunity

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Imparts lasting lustre at Minimum Cost & Labour

THE LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

The women Volunteers under Mrs. Safia Khan have been of great assistance to the local Congress authorities in looking after the comforts of the members of the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee. The Congress President is seen with them.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Greek Gem and Rosewater.
Maj. D. D. Nimbalker's Prince Shivaji.
H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. For Arabs, 4 years old and upwards.

First Entries.

The Chief of Miraj Jnr's Safradon Beg and Mahboobat Tariq.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Krishna, Almas, Gay Life and German.
Mr. Diamond's Reform.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's Jahan Ara and Pompeius.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Hazima.
Messrs. C. Temoolji and H. M. Dharamsey's Abdul Malik.
M. S.E. E. Sassoon's Prosperity.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Arab Queen.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Legion of Honour.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Karam Allah.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Bushboos.
Mrs. K. T. Sampat's Firpo Bahadur al Iraq, Al Muqbil and Taj Shamama.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kabaila.
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's The Duke, Kanda and Dilawar.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghaflah and Adhba II.
Mr. K. H. Irani's No Limit.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.
H. H. Mah. of Kashmir's Nur Jehan and Golden Crown.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Fiery Face.
Mr. Gem's Farat Prince, Breach and Nassirwan.

Final Entries.

Mr. Syed Bak i Syed Ahmed's Orkhan.
Mr. C. Parmanand's Imperial.
Messrs. K. T. Sampat and J. R. Kasperkhan's Munir al Iraq.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Talib's Saifuldowla.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II and Ace of Hearts.
THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

First Entries.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Rustom.
The Chief of Miraj Jnr's Amirulmulk.
Mr. Sayid Fatah's Kanz al Muluk
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Watchmaker II.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Jubilee, Harry Johnson, Violence, Iraq Bahadur, Mamluk al Iraq and Waabil.
Mr. Diamond's Reform.
Mr. R. Higgins's Iraq Gift.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Riyad II.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Luck Boy.
Mr. A. J. Kolah's Royal Clair
Mrs. W. Evans' Wazir Pasha.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Queen Singer.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Pallazaman.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Taj Nizam.
Mr. K. T. Sampat's Taj Shamama.
Mr. Syed bin Ooomer's Tariff.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Danger and Happy King.
Messrs. D. D. Ghista and Ismail Ebrahim's Serheed.
Mr. C. N. Permanand's Imperial.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Jaffal.
Mr. M. H. Ahmedbhoy's King Ghazi.
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami.
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's Bahar Neel.
Mr. Imamdin's The Leader.
Mr. S. H. Agha's Mattar.
Mr. P. R. Kering's Silver Fish.
Mr. N. Rupchand's Adnan and Tennyson.
Mr. Mahomedali's The Knut.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zoolum.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.
Mr. Syed Saleh's Gurji Beg.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Golden Crown.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Amir.

Final Entries.

Mr. D. D. Chawan's Advocate.
Mr. K. H. Irani's Turkish Prince and Silver Star.
Mr. Gem's Darianoor.

According to the Municipal report 30 cases and 24 deaths have been recorded after the cholera has broken out a second time in Kasur.

LINCOLNSHIRE'S DECISIVE VICTORY

Muslims Fail To Convert Numerous Opportunities

The Lincolnshire Regiment from Nasirabad eliminated the Bangalore Muslims, from the Rover's Tournament on Monday evening, when they beat them by three goals to nil. The Lincolns deserved the victory, as they turned to account the few opportunities they had. On the other hand, the Muslims lost, because they failed to convert chances.

Once again, the Muslims showed their clean understanding between the halves and the forwards, and their short passing was well worth watching. But they seem to over do at times, especially when in front of the goal, and with a team like the Lincolns it did not pay. In Dobbs and Shaw, they found two stumbling blocks, who, time and again were responsible for intercepting the opposing forward line.

On the other hand the Lincolns were always dangerous, when attacking, and although they did not combine so well as their opponents, nevertheless they turned to account the chances they had.

The Lincolns took up the attack in the very first minute of the game, out were soon repelled Once again they came, and this time, Turner sent wide from a long range.

The Muslims now settled down, and in the next few minutes were seen on the attack. Thus, with both sides attacking, both the goals were visited in turn and play went from end to end.

LINCOLN'S SCORE.

The Lincolns eventually took up the upperhand, and a fine movement on the part of their inside trio, saw sessions send in a fine shot. Barith saved, however, a free kick was given against him just five yards away from the goal. From the free-kick, English passed the ball to Sissons, who was unfortunate to strike the post, the ball eventually coming into play, and from the melee, English placed the ball neatly into the corner of the net.

RAPID FIRE.

From the resultant kick-off, the Muslims took the ball right up to the opponents' goal, but Read saved at the expense of a corner. The corner did no good to the Muslims, for Dobbs put the ball in possession of Drury, who in turn sent a long pass to Turner, who ran in and scored with a fast timer, from a few yards range. This was not all, for in the next minute the Lincolns went further ahead this time Sissons being responsible. Thus, the game only fifteen minutes old and three goals down. the Muslims seemed to be a lost team; but they did not loose courage, and thereafter played better than before.

A GOAL LOST.

Once again the Muslims took up the attack and forced a corner from the resultant corner kick, Ibbet handled in the penalty area, and from the spot kick to the surprise of everybody, Habib shot yards wide. Thus a fine opportunity was lost, and at interval, the Lincolns were leading by three goals.

Soon after the resumption, the Muslims were on the offensive and for a brief spell of ten minutes the opposite goal underwent narrow escapes. Then Laxmiah spoilt a fine chance when, instead of shooting first time, he passed the ball to his inside right, who sent in a feeble shot, which Read found no difficulty in clearing. Thereafter both teams were playing splendidly with the Muslims having better of the exchanges, but they were unable to reduce the lead and full time still saw they loosing by three goals to nil.

RESULT.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT 3
BANGALORE MUSLIMS ... Nil.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT:—Read; Dobbs and Shaw, Maugham, Drury and Ibbett; Stone, Sissons, English, Turner and Thorpe.

TEAMS.

BANGALORE MUSLIMS:—Basith; Khudors and Atkinson; Khader, Mohideen and Marsoon; Fazul, Habib, Laxmiah, Rahmet and Kader Ali.

Referee:—Mr. Bradley.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Replay:—Afghan Football Club vs. Durhams 'C.' Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP.

Texaco Sports Club beat the B. E. S. T. Sports Club in the Leslie Running Cup by 10 points to 5. N. Brown of the former finished first. Time 12 3/5 secs.

BEAWAR MILL STRIKE

Both Sides Firm

Mr. Jamal-ud-Din Makhmoor writes:

The Beawar textile workers strike which began on the 1st July, still continues

The owners who have declared a lock-out for an indefinite period are adamant. Five thousands strikers, with twenty thousand of their unfortunate dependants, although acutely confronted with terrible distress and desperation, are equally determined this time in their peaceful fight for existence.

Monsoon has already set in and if it continues there is yet every possibility of the Rajputana peasantry being saved at the 11th hour from the ravages of a terrible famine.

Municipal Support

The Beawar Municipality in its recent sitting is also reported to have adopted a resolution of sympathy and support to the legitimate cause of the strikers. The proposition was made by Munshi Mehmood Khan and supported by Reverend D. C. Wilkie and others and adopted unanimously. Seth Kaluram Kankaria, one of the directors of the Edward Mills was also among its supporters.

Arrangements are being made to hold a Kisan Conference in the next month when some 50 thousand Kisans will assemble at Beawar. Exact dates of the momentous gatherings will be announced later.

WOMAN RECEIVES FATAL BURNS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Inquest was adjourned to-day, by the City Coroner on the body of Magalabai (42) wife of B. Raghunath Rao, a South Indian Head clerk in Port Trust Manager's office, Bombay.

It is stated that she sustained burns, yesterday, at her residence at Vincent Road.

In order to prevent further fights between two parties of Jats, says a Lahore message, the Amar Sidhu police has arrested 22 jats from both the factions under section 107/151 Criminal Procedure Code, (security proceedings).

Bengal Club Cup League

Bhoiwada Earn Two Valuable Points

Playing in the first game on Sunday in perfect weather condition Bhoiwada easily disposed the Goans United by 3 goals to one. During the first half the game was rather even and the Bhoiwada could score only once through Premlal—from a free kick. After the ends were exchanged the Bhoiwada dominated the game and scored twice Bhosle was responsible for both the goals. A little later Mori was pulled up for handling within the penalty area and Alvares taking the spot kick reduced the margin.

Result:—

BHOIWADA CROSS .. 3 goals.
GOANS UNITED ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

BHOIWADA CROSS.—Gupte, Mori and Gena; Aziz, Premlal and Muni; Swami, Bait, Bhonsle, Ahir and Balaram.

GOANS UNITED.—Sancho; Carro and Alvares; Dias, Johnie and Mendonca; Domenick, Napolean, Paes, Fernandes and P. Fernandes.

Referee.—H. P. Kennedy.

MAHIM SPORTS TROUNCED.

In the second game the Medicos had an easy victory over the Mahim Sports and earned two valuable points. They have now the meet the D.L.I. Followers in their final engagement on Sunday next. The championship, however, will depend on the result of D. L. I. Followers vs. Parel Sports.

During the first half the Mahim started well but a goal scored in the 6th minute by the Medicos through Alexander degenerated them. Thereafter the Medicos were completely in the picture and were able to score two more goals through John and Paranjpe before the lemon time Swami however reduced the margin just before the recess.

During the second half the S. Basu. Mazumdar and M. Bose. Medicos took things easy scored only twice. Paranjpe and Rege getting the goals. The Mahim tried their best to reduce the margin still further but the final whistle saw no more additions to the score.

Result.—

G.S.H. COLLEGE .... 5 goals
MAHIM SPORTS ..... 1 goal

TEAMS.

G. S. M. COLLEGE.—D'Sa Prim and Mascarenhas; Pradhan, Pandi and Pereira; Kale, Rege Paranjpe, John and Alexander.

MAHIM SPORTS.—Willie; Ganpat and K. Menon; Ramkrishna, Mani and Kishnan; Swami, Jesudian, Subramanian, Chupai and V. Menon.

Referee.—U. C. Datta.

BENGAL CLUB SHARE HONOURS WITH KING'S CIRCLE.

In their final engagement in the League the Bengal Club fielded a rather weak side and had to be satisfied with even honours, each side scoring once.

With the kick off the King's Circle dashed but the defence first managed to clear the situation. The Bengal backs played very forward and were thus able to check any good movements of the King's as they were pulled up for off-side.

Sen Gupta was responsible for the only goal scored for his side late in the initial half.

After the half time the game was restricted to the midfield. The Bengal defended well. Datta as their pivot was the best while Chowdhry remained unbeaten till the last minute when Radhakrishnan ran with the ball dodging from player to player till he had the Goalie to beat and thus draw levels.

Result:—

BENGAL CLUB ..... 1 goal.
KING'S CIRCLE ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

BENGAL CLUB.—Chowdhry; Gupta and Sen; Gupe, S. Datta and Dutt Roy; Roy, Sen Gupta, S. Basu, Mazumdar and M. Bose.

KING'S CIRCLE.—Jagadish; Kalia and Krishnan; Raman, Gopal and Krishnan; Ranganathan, Radhakrishnan, Krishnan, Ambalam and Raja.

Referee.—H. P. Kennedy.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

LA CONCORDE

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Funds have been deposited with the well-known Banks for meeting claims, which will be adjusted, settled and paid in India or elsewhere as may be arranged.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Adhik Bhadarva Sud 8, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 7, 1355
Parsi: Aspandarmad 24, 1305
Hightide: 4-41 15-48
Lowtide: 9-60 22-42
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.
Reception to Pundit Jawaharlal at New Sowri Market, at 2 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Shunko Maru' left Colombo on August 22 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 26.

LECTURE IN FRENCH

Mr. Y. M. Umrigar will deliver a lecture in French to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Cercle premises, 60, Forbes Street, Fort, on "The French as I know them."

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association, Principal H. Hamill will deliver a lecture on "English at the last Matriculation Examination", in the Secondary Training College Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. Mr. S. S. Cameron will preside.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society, a Conversational meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Ravelin Street, Fort, when Mr. E. B. Filsinger will speak on "Social Development in China."

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the Social Service League's Head Office at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Mr. S. V. Parulekar will deliver a lecture on "The Indian Labour Problem" from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Stoker" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"One Rainy Afternoon" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Alice Adams" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Singing Kid" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Desire" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Hari Bhakti" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Parbhuka-Pyara" time as usual.
GLOBE—"Vidrohi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—Saed-e-Havas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—Daily Change of Programme Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ANTI-MINISTRY MEETING

Under the auspices of the Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Jinnah Hall at 6-30 p.m. Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Seth Govindas, Jayaprakash Narayan and Swami Govindanand will speak. Mr. M. R. Masani will preside.

SETH H. G. JAIN STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of Seth H. G. Jain Students' Union, Mr. Achut Patwardhan will deliver a lecture on "Is socialism suitable for India"? at Jain Boarding House, 148, Lamington Road, 8 a.m. to-day (Tuesday). Mr. Masani will preside.

GATHA SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, to-day, (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the report and audited accounts for 1935-36, to appoint new Managing Committee and office-bearers.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Mongolia' with the mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 8-0 p.m. on the 23rd idem and left there at midnight the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 28th instant.

The 'Mongolia' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 6 p.m. the same day.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

There will be an informal meeting of the public of Bombay, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central, to welcome Mr. Sirinissanka from Ceylon, Ex-President of Buddhist Congress of Ceylon, Representative of Ceylon in the World Buddhist Conference and Founder of Buddhist University and Monastery at Salagala, Ceylon, on Wednesday, the 26th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Mayebashi Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 25th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Mongolia' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. and 2 p.m. respectively on Friday, the 28th instant.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A rollicking Comedy of fighting, fun, and fooling on the high Seas.
LESLIE FULLER
IN
"THE STOKER"

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Katharine HEPBURN
in BOOTH TARKINGTON'S
ALICE ADAMS
FRED MacMURRAY
FRED STONE
EVELYN VENABLE
The Story of
WAKING WOMANHOOD in DANGEROUS CONQUEST!
Also
OLYMPIC GAMES SPECIAL!
See INDIA win the Hockey Championship! . . . JESSE OWENS—human thunderbolt in action!

REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A PICKFORD-LASKY production
Francis LEDERER
in
ONE RAINY AFTERNOON
with
IDA LUPINO
A Cloudburst of Laughter!
Also
OLYMPIC GAMES SPECIAL!
See INDIA win the Hockey Championship! . . . JESSE OWENS—human thunderbolt in action!

Marlene DIETRICH
Gary COOPER
FALLING IN LOVE AGAIN UNDER A SPANISH MOON'
"Desire"
with
JOHN HALLIDAY
WILLIAM FRAWLEY
ERNEST COSSART
Directed by Frank Borzage
From a comedy by Hans Szekely and R. A. Stemmle
A Paramount Picture
PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Book Early. 'Ph, 41561.

Members of the All-India Congress Committee photographed on Sunday at the Congress House with the President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, seated in the centre.

ACTIVITIES OF THE I. L. O.

Jamnadas Mehta Speaks On What Geneva Has Achieved

"The Government takes the Revenue, the Sowcar takes the interest and the rebel angel takes the worker"—these words of Sir Daniel Hamilton were quoted by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in the course of his lecture delivered on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Social Training Centre, University Settlement, Byculla, Bombay.

OTHER SIDE OF MEDAL

The lecturer said that there was more need for social work in Bombay than people had yet realised. People thought of Bombay as it appeared at the Apollo Bunder, the Band Stand, the Hanging Gardens and other pleasure resorts. But that was not the real Bombay. Real Bombay lived in single room tenements. Seven lakhs and 50 thousand people lived in one room tenements. The permissible average for each room was two adults and a child, but there were rooms in which 4, 5 and 6 people lived. 16,000 people lived in overcrowded rooms,—20 of them huddled in one room. Nearly 86 per cent of the people living in Bombay were in need of some kind of relief or other.

THE I. L. O.

Speaking of the International Labour Organisation at Geneva Mr. Mehta said that it came into existence as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. The set-back which the League had received in recent days, would it was feared prejudice the work of the International Labour Office.

But it was so far, a conference which met at Geneva every year. From each country came four representatives one on behalf of the Government and one each representing the workers and the employers. They discussed Labour and Industrial conditions and adopted conventions. Vast unemployment on the one hand and the invention of labour saving devices on the other had made it necessary to lessen the hours of work. The worker was tied down to the whistle of the factory and it was necessary to relieve his toil.

ACHIEVEMENTS

One of the achievements of the I.L.O. was that it had reduced the hours of work from 72 to 54 per week. At present there was an agitation for a 40 hours week. But this was not finding a majority support. It was, however, being adopted in individual industries.

Another beneficial work done by the I.L.O. was the prohibition of women workers in mines. In this matter the Government of India was in advance of Geneva.

OTHER FIELDS.

There were many other fields in which the I.L.O. was working. Article 23 of the League Covenant had laid down a comprehensive scheme of social activities for the welfare of mankind. The preamble stated that as long as social inequalities existed the peace of humanity would be endangered. The object of the I.L.O. was to eliminate inequality to bring about peace.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

It had undertaken various schemes for the relief of the unemployed. Excluding India and China there were 30 million unemployed people. If those two countries are taken into account there would be a 100 million. The I.L.O. was devising schemes of relief by organising unemployment insurance. There were other things such as Sickness Insurance Maternity benefit, workmen's compensation and free and adequate medical relief.

Mr. Metha said that there was a great need of educating people for social work. A batch of workers imbued with a missionary spirit and believing in the ideal of service, could do a lot towards the amelioration of the sufferings of mankind.

"RANGA-KALA-DARSHAN"

Xavier College Success

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

The Gujarati Sahitya Mandir Samiti of the St. Xavier's College staged an interesting programme of music, dances and drama on Saturday evening at the C. J. Hall. The appreciative audience had good reason to express their enthusiasm.

The "Garba" dances were obviously of the popular average. The "Nawka Vihar" would have been better if it had omitted the theatrical show-boat. The "Roopla Chandarnni" led by Kumari Saroj Desai was simple and more effective—spoilt by confused lighting. The "Ras," led by Kumari Saroj Daru, was the best of the Garbas. It was spirited and well conducted. Noticeably particularly were the coloured "Dandjas" one of which in the vigour of the dance flew towards the audience. The playlet "Annaldey," written by Syt. Chandravadan Mehta was appropriately selected for the occasion. Kumari Saroj Daru's interpretation of the leading character was outstanding. Syt. Bhukhanwala and Kumari Sata Mehta ably supported her.

But the main items of the evening that deservedly attracted the greatest attention and response were certainly the dances by Syt. N. Vasi, his prelude "Ranga Paya" was a charming suggestion of what was to follow. The "Garudi Nritya" was, of course, the familiar "Smoke Dance" Syt. N. Vasi varied it somewhat with the Kathakali flavour from Malabar. It was not entirely a happy mixture. His folk-dance was refreshingly unsophisticated and earned the applause it so richly deserved. In costume, in music and the treatment of a theme of the village-side Syt. Vasi indicated a laudably bold outlook. It was taken from the environment he was familiar with. He was not super-imposing from the dead past or from the mere dead academic formula. His partner Kumari Chandralata Patel revealed in this dance a feeling and rhythmic sense which should be great promise. The "Pashupat Astram" was, in contrast, clearly sophisticated, and, perhaps, over the head of the majority in the audience. The "Jamaneki Talwar" was, decidedly, a sop to the rather articulate sections in the Hall. So was the "Moon" dance.

CONVICTIONS IN SILVER CLUB CASE

The 'de novo' hearing of the Silver Club case before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court ended with dramatic abruptness, when the accused pleaded guilty to charges of conducting a common gaming house and being present in a common gaming house for the purpose of gambling.

The Magistrate imposed fines ranging from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 15/- each.

The Silver Club was raided on December 23, last, and arrested all the persons who were found therein, and some of them were charged for conducting the Club as a common Gaming House. Some of the accused had already been convicted by Mr. R. J. Matholone, Additional Presidency Magistrate Girgaum.

At the hearing on Monday, Ahmed Haji Sumer pleaded guilty to the charge of conducting a common gaming house and was fined Rs. 250. Ismail Ali Mohmed and Ahmed Haji Janmahomed were fined Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively on the same charge.

Ahmed Abdulla, a servant in the Club, was fined Rs. 100 while two others who pleaded guilty to the charge or having been found in a common gaming house were each fined Rs. 50 and four others were fined Rs. 15 each on the same charge.

DEAL IN SILVER

Bullion Merchants Go To Court

Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court heard the suit filed by Seth Maneklal Mansukhbhai to recover Rs. 12,678-12 from Messrs. Govindram Sekhsaria.

The claim was in respect of certain transactions in silver for the month of 'magsar' Sud 7, 1992 Vaida.

The plaintiff and defendants are wealthy Marwari merchants, and members of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd.

The plaintiff's case was that in November 1935, he sold to the defendants some silver bars. The next month, however, he purchased back these bars from the defendant. As a result of these transactions, according to the plaintiff, the defendants were indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 12,678-12-0 which he now claimed by this suit.

The defendants admitted the transactions referred to by the plaintiffs, but stated that there were further transactions whereby on December 15, 1935 the plaintiff agreed to purchase from them 100 bars of silver for magsar "vaida", as a result of which the plaintiff became liable to pay to the defendants a certain amount, and after adjusting their accounts, Rs. 951-4-0 was still due from the plaintiff which they now counterclaimed.

PLAINTIFF GETS DECREE

When the suit came on for hearing, the plaintiff's counsel wanted to know from the defendants whether they were willing to admit his claim if he stated on oath in the witness box that he had not entered into the further transactions on which the defendants relied.

The defendants having agreed to this, the plaintiff went into the witness box and denied having entered into the transaction regarding 100 bars of silver on December 15, 1935.

His Lordship then passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Lalji Goculdas appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. J. H. Vakeel represented the defendants.

IN AID OF POPPY DAY FUNDS

Programme For Bombay

To help the Poppy Day Funds this year, we understand that the following events will take place.

There will be an Armistice Ball at the Taj on November 9 and it is hoped that H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne will be present and again at the Military Tattoo which will take place on the W.I.F.A. ground on the evenings of November 18, 19, 20 and 21.

There will be a children's afternoon rehearsal, probably on November 13. Applications for passes to this rehearsal should be made to Major A. H. J. Snelling, care of, District Headquarters, Colaba.

Although it is comparatively early to give definite facts of other events, it is anticipated that Gala Cinema Shows will take place, a concert and a rugby or football match.

Garlands bearing lucky numbers will be again available this year; the price has been reduced to Rs. 3. Complete details of prizes and how to procure your garland will be announced at a later date.

Pt. PANT FOR SIMLA

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Secretary, All-India Congress Parliamentary Board, left for Lucknow, last night. He will be reaching Lucknow on the 26th instant, and from there will reach Simla on the 28th instant.

The office of the All-India Congress Committee will be shifted from Bombay to Allahabad.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Accidents On Marine Drive

Hardly has the Marine Drive been opened up for vehicular traffic when two accidents have been reported. The Marine Drive has its peculiar problems. Adjoining the road, to the west, is the sea-wall with little space at the disposal of the crowds that gather there. The vehicles running on the road, are not allowed to stop anywhere, except for short periods to drop or pick passengers. And some people with their characteristics foolhardiness, run across the road in front of the vehicle, thereby increasing the possibility of accidents. The police must find a remedy for this situation, instead of allowing the people to take chances. It is worth while considering whether the Marine Drive should not be declared what in England is called the "built up" area, where the vehicles may not exceed a speed-limit. In the case of the Marine Drive, the speed must necessarily be very low.

Silence Zone

The Police authorities are contemplating the prohibition of hooters or gongs on motor-vehicles in the Fort area during the 24 hours of the day. One hopes that the authorities have fully taken into consideration all aspects of the question, before deciding on such a step. The question cannot be considered merely from the point of noise or the convenience of motorists. The chief consideration must be safety of persons and from this point of view the suggestion can hardly be said to be feasible. Encouraged by the apparent success of the silence restrictions during 11 p.m., and 6 a.m., they might have thought of extending the restriction on hooters during all hours of the day. Persons long resident in Bombay have considerable experience of crossing the traffic-ridden roads. But the problem will be with the visitors to the city from the mofussil, who do not know how to use the roads and when. To them a warning from a motor vehicle, it need not be stated, will be of immense help. Besides, the lunch-hour confusion is proverbial in the city. It is, therefore, essential that the motorist should have the liberty to make a "judicious" use of the horn, especially during the rush hours.

RECEPTION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

To-day's Function At Cotton Exchange

Bombay Cotton Merchants and the Muccadum Association, Ltd., will accord a reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Cotton Exchange Building, Sewri, to-day (Tuesday) at 2-0 p.m.

BAIL FOR LOCAL BOARD PRESIDENT

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassodev at the High Court admitted to-day the appeals filed by R. R. Patil, President of the Kalghatki Taluka Local Board and one Hirenath, a sub-overseer, who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar to two years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 500 fine and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively on the charge of criminal breach of trust as public servants.

In 1935 the local board decided to have wells sunk in several villages, and three boring machines were purchased for the purpose. Estimates of the expenses were obtained from the engineer of the District Local Board.

The first accused gave the contract for the work to two contractors. After the work was completed, the contractors demanded payment but the first accused, it was alleged, put them off from time to time. At last the contractors approached the Collector who started enquiries, as a result of which the two accused and a clerk were prosecuted at the Sessions Court of Dharwar.

Patil was convicted of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and Hirenath of abetment. The clerk was acquitted.

While admitting the accused's appeals, Their Lordships ordered them to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

URDU POET DEAD

(From A Correspondent)

BENARES (By Mail).

A gloom has been cast all over Benares, especially in 'The poets circle' due to the untimely death of Syed Abdul Hameed Saheb, a leading Urdu poet of our place. Mr. Hameed was the father-in-law of Mr. F. A. Karim joint magistrate Chittagong and Mr. S. F. Hasnain a film director in Bombay.

Mr. Hameed leaves behind him a widow, three daughters, two sons and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

In less than a month Bandra will once more be celebrating the feast of Mount Mary well-known throughout India as the Bandra Feast. This feast attracts a large crowd of pilgrims from all over India especially from Madras.

I had some time back written about the deplorable condition of St. John Baptist Road, the road that leads from the steps descending from the crest of the chapel and yesterday I visited that spot and was pleased to find that the municipality are doing the necessary repairs.

Another thing I like to bring to the notice of the municipality is that the crowd of beggars suffering from various diseases that sit at the brim of these steps should either be shifted further down or be driven away, for it is really a danger for those large crowds.

KRISHNA JAYANTI SPECIAL NUMBERS

North Indian Papers' Enterprise

Three prominent Urdu dailies of Northern India—"Tej" (Delhi), "Milap" (Lahore) and "Pratap" (Lahore) have published special numbers to celebrate Krishna Jayanti. They are all excellently got-up, attractively illustrated and full of interesting reading matter.

Premier Construction Co.'s New Issue

We understand, regarding the above Company's New Issue of 6 1/4 per cent cumulative second preference shares, subscription list for which is opening to-day, that applications for nearly three times the issue have already been made. The Company's first preference shares have been in keen demand at Rs. 113, with few sellers, while their ordinary shares are being quoted at about Rs. 83.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1936

FUTILE CRITICISM

On the eve of their election propaganda Congressmen need to note carefully the reaction of non-Congressmen to their Manifesto, as it will help them in tackling critical voters. From this point of view Sir Cowasji Jehangir's criticism of the Manifesto deserves some detailed comment, though there is nothing quite new about his criticism. Sir Cowasji, like many other Liberals, has often joined Congressmen in strongly condemning the new Constitution. But the Liberals differ from the Congress in, among other things, regarding this or any other Constitution as a boon granted by the British. They are, therefore, logical in disapproving of the latest boon and yet gratefully using it to show that they deserve a better boon. They dread anything like wrecking the Constitution for, they say, that will anger our donors, who may then take back their gift and give something worse. That is the gist of Sir Cowasji's criticism of the Congress policy of rejecting the new Constitution. The creation of deadlocks, he says, "is not going to have the effect of replacing the 1935 Act by a better constitution. It might have the opposite result, after a year or two, of giving birth to a constitution with greater reserve powers, much more rigid, and having less scope for the people of this country to take a real and responsible part in its government."

Freedom's Struggle Will Go On

Such a result would be a certainty, and not merely a mere probability, if the people counted for nothing. But the Congress does not believe that the people count for nothing. It regards any good constitution, not as a boon begged for and granted but as a prize won by the people after a hard struggle. Even in their own country the British people won for themselves a democratic constitution after a prolonged and arduous struggle. The Congress is confident that, properly organised, the people of India will do likewise but will achieve their goal by peaceful means. The Congress is accordingly busy organising the people and carrying on the struggle of freedom, when the people are sufficiently organised they will compel Government to give them a constitution formulated by themselves. Meanwhile the new Constitution has to be got rid of as it is calculated and designed to gain Britain's imperialist ends with the help of the misguided among Indians themselves, including misguided or docile ministers. Sir Cowasji thinks so much of the powers of the ministers that he is naturally amazed at the Congress not yet deciding the question of office acceptance. But the Congress is immediately most interested in getting into the legislatures the largest number of men bent upon wrecking the Constitution. When after the elections the Congress sees the relative strength of the various parties in the legislatures, it will then find it easier to decide which it better, to wreck the Constitution with the help of its own Ministers or of those from other parties, but controlled by itself.

Unfair Methods

Sir Cowasji naturally notes "the emphasis that the Manifesto lays on the work Congressmen propose to do for the amelioration of the condition of the masses." That "emphasis" is, indeed, the most distinguishing feature of the Manifesto. Sir Cowasji, however, pretends not to understand clearly the general tenor of this ameliorative programme. He says: "If by this they mean that they are anxious to go in for a programme which, without being purely communistic, will at the same time result in any way benefiting the agriculturists or the labouring classes, no-one can have any quarrel with such a programme. If on the other hand, the Congress believes, with its President, that the only programme which can achieve this object must be on communistic lines, it must be opposed by all true Indians as being against our culture and traditions." It may suit Sir Cowasji's methods to give misleading labels to a party or a programme and then discuss the labels rather than the programme itself. But the Congress will not follow such unfair methods. Its programme is before the world in language that is perfectly clear. If there is any item in it which Sir Cowasji does not approve, he should mention it and discuss it. The public will then understand what is his own conception of ameliorative work. But it is not fair to suspect a programme to be something different from what it is on the very face of it or to mix up the Congress President's personal ideals with the immediate programme of the Congress. However, the people know what the Congress stands for and how it is going to achieve its objects. And they will continue to be as loyal to it hereafter as they have been in the past. It is futile to attempt to mislead them or tamper with their loyalty.

An Unfortunate Tragedy

Quite frankly, the State trial in Moscow is, in spite of confessions of the accused and suggestions of public indignation, neither convincing nor impressive. In fact, it cannot but produce a reaction unfavourable to the present regime. The atmosphere of patent melodrama was regrettable enough. The tragedy in which the trial is likely to culminate is profoundly deplorable. The accused had once before been tried and punished. A second trial on the same offence is sheer injustice. And the sentences passed on the unfortunate accused—be it noted that whatever their crime they once rendered incalculable service to the cause which the present regime represents—reveals ruthlessness—in an administration which is, moreover, essentially opposed to capital punishment—in a degree which is really staggering. That amazing ruthlessness seems also at the bottom of Tomsky's suicide and of the request of the other accused "to be shot". It is suggested that all this was due to the realisation of the enormity of their treasonable crime. This is demanding too much of human credulity. May it not be more likely that Tomsky and others all reflect the desperation and despair which their experience had produced in them? It is a pity that Soviet justice should have been made to resemble Nazi justice so closely and tragically.

Malan's Republic

Doctor Malan who has stepped into the shoes, hastily left behind by General Hertzog when the latter ascended the Prime Ministerial Gadi of South Africa, is evidently determined to prove worthy of them. He has improved upon Mr. de Valera whose example he claims to have adopted. The result is that the programme which he has formulated and to which a Dominion is entitled, if it so chooses, on the basis of its constitutional status will certainly convert South Africa into a 100 per cent Republic. But we doubt if Dr. Malan will be able to carry any considerable proportion of the people of South Africa with him. Nor are we in India very much interested in the patriotic Doctor's aims and ambitions. It is only too well-known that "Nationalism" in South Africa is practically synonymous with white Fascism.

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

American Exiles Return To Their Native Land

BY A. AZID AZAD

MOSCOW, July 28.

During the recent few months large delegations of Armenians have been returning to their native land from many European countries and the United States. Armenia, or the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, as it is now called, having recently been made into a Republic, was one of the most oppressed of the national minorities under the former Tsarist regime. Both under Tsarism and under the Turkish Sultan, the Armenian people found their lot to be very difficult. As a result many left the country and went to other lands to seek peace and freedom.

Help To Immigrants

With the establishment of Soviet Armenia, however, many have come back to live under a system that has abolished national oppression and prejudices. Since 1921 great numbers have come back and settled in the land of their ancestors, being greatly helped by 'Hog,' the Committee to Aid Armenia, which supplied machinery, supplies and other necessities.

The new-comers have received a hearty welcome and already feel themselves a part of their new land. Schools, hospitals, dwelling houses and other buildings have been put up in great number in the new settlements made of the immigrants. The Government has decided to spend considerable sums in assisting the immigrants and a great construction and irrigation programme has been worked out. In Nubarashen, for example, 100 one-family houses are to be put up at a cost of one million rubles. There will also be a nine-year school, a kindergarten, a hospital, nurseries and a theatre. Similar projects are worked out for all the other new settlements.

Death Of Hindustani Professor.

The sudden death of M. Habib Ahmed Waffa, at the age of 36, is reported from the resort place Anapa, in the south of Russia, where the deceased was passing his holiday with his wife and two children.

The late Mr. Habib Ahmed Waffa came to Russia during the Hijrat movement in India in 1920 and since then was employed in the Institute for Oriental Languages as a teacher of the Hindustani language.

The Union of Soviet Writers, of which the late Mr. Waffa was a member, took charge of the funeral. The body was brought to Moscow where the funeral took place. The late Mr. Waffa came from the city of Ludhiana in the Punjab Province.

Moscow's Heat Wave.

Moscow's frigidly cold winter seems to be rivalled by Moscow's almost torrid hot weather wave this summer. The land of the classic long cold winter nights, the deep snow, sleigh rides, felt boots and great fur coats seems to have gone on a Central Asian spree and the thermometer has reached heights not seen here for many a year. Yesterday the mercury climbed to 96 degrees F. in Moscow, which is four-fifths of a degree less than the highest temperature ever recorded by the Moscow Weather Bureau.

All swimming points on the Moscow River were jammed yesterday, as they have been for many days past. Stores report a shortage of fans and ice. While Moscow on an average summer day consumes 905,400 litres of cold drinks, during the hot spell 1.2 million litres of drinks have been drunk. Five million pails of water over the average of 54 million pails of water have been consumed by the city.

It is expected that the heat wave will continue for some days. Reports from other points in the European part of the USSR indicate high temperatures prevailing with the exception of the northwest. In Central Asia, however, the average daily temperature is 105 degrees.

Companies Law Amendment Bill

Accounts And Balance Sheet

By P. D. SHAMDASANI

V

In my previous four articles I have drawn the pointed attention of all concerned to some of the fundamental defects in the law governing joint stock companies as regards (i) Powers of Directors; (ii) Removal of Directors; (iii) Disqualifications of Directors and (iv) Election of Directors. In this article I propose drawing their serious attention to the fundamental defects in the law as regards balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of joint stock companies.

Directors' Duties

Joint Stock Companies are nothing more than a large-scale partnership whose members, for obvious reasons, entrust their joint property and assets and its administration and management to a small body of their number called directors. The position of directors of joint stock companies is that of trustees in respect of the property and assets of the company, which are in their charge, although all the strict rules applicable to express trustees do not apply to them. They occupy a fiduciary position 'vis-a vis' the company and are responsible for the administration and management of the affairs of the company. It is the duty of the directors to render to the general body periodically an account of their administration and management. This is usually done by means of the balance sheet and profit and loss account and the directors' report accompanying the same.

The object of the first two documents, namely, the balance sheet and profit and loss account is to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs as shown by the books of the company to enable the shareholders (who are really the proprietors) of the company as also the members of the general public who have their dealings with the company to form a correct idea of the financial position of the company and a correct appreciation of the management of the business of the company by its directors.

The Amendments

The amendments to Sections 130 and 131 of the Act which would be 130, 131 and 131-A with respect to the keeping of proper books of account and preparing balance sheet and profit and loss account accompanied by directors' report and providing penalties for default which are made with the avowed object of ensuring therein improvements on the lines of Sections 122 and 123 of the English Act, are indeed in the right direction. Section 130 as amended by the Bill 'inter alia' provides that every company shall cause to be kept proper books of account with respect to (a) all sums of money received and expended by the company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place, (by all sales and purchases of goods by the company; and (c) the assets and liabilities of the company. Sections 131 and 131A as amended by the Bill 'inter alia' provide that every company shall once at least in every year cause the accounts to be balanced and cause to be prepared and laid before the company in general meeting once at least in every calendar year a balance sheet and profit and loss account audited by the auditor of the company accompanied by a report of the directors with respect to the state of the company's affairs, the amount, if any, which they recommend should be paid by way of dividend and the amount, if any, which they propose to carry to the Reserve Fund. General Reserve or Reserve Account shown specifically on the balance sheet or to a reserve fund, general reserve or reserve account to be shown specifically in a subsequent balance sheet and send a copy thereof to the registered address of every member of the company at least seven days before the meeting at which the same are to be laid before the members of the company. But it has not occurred to the Law Member that the legislature would enact Sections 130 and 131 of the Act as amended by the Bill as aforesaid to no purpose unless Section 132 of the Act with respect to the contents of balance sheet and profit and loss account which is of vital importance to the shareholders—the proprietors of the company and the members of the general public is so amended as to ensure increased disclosure to all concerned of the financial position of the company.

Oversight

It is indeed very surprising that Mr. Sen should have overlooked the amendments made in sub-Section 8 of the old Section 26 of the English Act 1908 upon which sub-section 1 of Section 132 of the Indian Act 1913 with respect to the contents of the balance sheet was founded. In the result the necessity and urgency of so amending sub-section 1 of Section 132 of the Indian Act 1913 as to at least bring it in line with its corresponding sub-section in the English Act 1929 is not realized by the Law Member and the long over-due reform in that direction does not find any place in the Amending Bill. The corresponding sub-section in the English Act 1929 which is in the words following:—

FORM OF BALANCE SHEET

Every balance sheet of a company shall contain a summary of the authorised share capital and of the issued share capital of the company, its liabilities and its assets, together with such particulars as are necessary to disclose the general nature of the liabilities and the assets of the company and to

(Continued on Page 10.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

At a reception at the Indian Bureau of the League of Nations, Mr. C. C. Biswas rather eloquently praised the possibilities and the fundamental policy of the League. We need not criticise the enthusiasm of Mr. Biswas nor need we be surprised at his adulation of the Geneva institution. After all, Mr. Biswas is India's Substitute Delegate to the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the League. But there are one or two observations in the speech which deserve mention. "If," even Mr. Biswas had to say, "India is really to play her part as one of the original Member-States of the League, she should be treated better. The mere phrase 'Dominion Status in action' does not satisfy her: she wants more. She wants a real and effective voice in the Council of the League." But what is more noteworthy is Mr. Biswas' admission that "he would receive his brief at the India Office." This is an admission of India's intensely humiliating position at Geneva and we do appreciate the implied realisation of it by Mr. Biswas. Why then he should allow himself to be an active party to his country's humiliation is, of course, another matter.

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE

The All-India Congress Committee threw out the resolution seeking to make Hindustani the official language of the Congress, not because those who voted against it did not appreciate the claims of the language as the "lingua franca" of the country, but because, as things are, the use of English has to be permitted some time longer, though one does not much like the necessity. Till Hindustani becomes a great deal more known in South India, the use of an alternative language is obviously necessary. But at the same time every attempt must be made by Congress Committees to popularise the knowledge of Hindustani throughout the country. This is particularly the duty of those who are anxious to make it the official language of the Congress in the very near future.

HELP TO SPREAD IT

The work of popularising Hindustani has been specially undertaken by the recently started Hindi Prachara Samiti, set up at the last Nagpur session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. This Samiti, whose headquarters are located at Wardha, has divided its sphere of work into eleven provinces linguistically leaving the four provinces of Andhra, Tamil Nad, Kerala and Karnatak to the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha, which has been doing splendid work in South India for the last fifteen years or so. The new Samiti will extend its work to the remaining seven provinces where Hindustani is not yet sufficiently well-known, namely, Bengal Assam, Orrisa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bombay City and Sind. The Samiti will soon appoint provincial organisations, and it behoves Congressmen and others interested in the popularisation of Hindustani to help the Samiti financially or otherwise to the best of their ability.

BURMA RICE AND CUBA.

The Committee of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce have promptly informed the Government of India of the danger to Burma's and India's rice export trade implicit in the Cuban Government's decision to impose maximum custom on Indian rice while allowing rice from Indo-China at a minimum tariff. Statistics as to the amount of rice exported to Cuba from Burma are not to hand at the moment, nor are we aware whether the concession given to imports from Indo-China is in the nature of a reciprocal agreement. The matter, however, is important for it involves a considerable portion of Burma's export trade and India's rights are so often trampled upon in foreign countries that we should be careful lest the same story is repeated in Cuba. The Commerce Department of the Government should immediately elicit the full facts of the matter and make the necessary representations to the Cuban Government.

CALL TO STUDENTS.

The students' meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Sunday was significant for more than one reason. It testified, on the one hand, to the great awakening among students, especially in this City, and, on the other, it showed what great faith is reposed in them by many of our leaders. In all movements of national regeneration students have always been in the vanguard, and the Indian youth also is eager to play his part in the task that awaits the country to-day. He is impatient of the advice which is usually proffered to him of taking only "a theoretical interest" in political affairs, and the appeal made by the speakers at the Blavatsky Hall meeting "to exercise his right in the public life of the country" must have, therefore, come as a welcome clarion call to him. Not only that, but evolving a better society was the responsibility as well the privilege of the younger generation particularly, and thus our students must always try to develop a radical outlook whether in the social or the political field.

PREVENT THE SLAUGHTER

An important question considered by the Bombay Municipal Corporation last week was Mr. K. H. Goregaokar's resolution on the milk supply in the city and the need for taking steps to prevent the premature slaughter of milch cattle. The Municipal Commissioner explained that after the lactation the local cattle were slaughtered as it was very expensive for the owners to send them to the Punjab, whence they were brought. If the railway companies, he said, reduced their rates of transport, then only would it be possible for the owners to keep them in the suburbs or at Palghar. The House did well to accept Mr. Nariman's amendment urging a representation to the railways concerned and to Government to reduce the transport charges for the cattle. Thanks to the keen interest taken in the matter by the Viceroy, transport charges for cattle have already been reduced by some railways in response to his suggestion, and there is reason to hope that all the railways concerned would follow their lead ere long, if a proper representation were made to them, and to Government.

WITHOUT COMMENT

The Viceroy has decided to send a special mission of political officers to all the Indian Princes who exercise ruling powers, with a view to facilitating the speedy inauguration of All-India Federation after the initiation of Provincial Autonomy. In this connection His Excellency has addressed a personal letter to the Princes giving the details of the procedure he intends to follow

—Press Report.

* * * *

More Misleading Headlines:—

UNUSUAL FEATURES OF PRESENT FLOODS

Government And The Judiciary

—Delhi Paper.

* * * *

Muslim solidarity which Mr. Jinnah went to Bengal to capture in reported to be "as elusive as ever" and it is suggested that the differences between leaders are too great to overcome.

We don't know how far all this is true. But we almost feel like greeting it as a compliment to a time-honoured Provincial tradition.

* * * *

And we definitely welcome it for the sake of Mr. Jinnah. The experience will, we hope, teach him a lot—especially the injustice of criticising other, shall we say, Parties.

* * * *

A resolution to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Assembly condemns "the evils of impersonation as disclosed in the last few elections".

Of which the most objectionable is, of course, the danger of exposure!

By the way, the wording of the resolution does not make it clear whether it refers to impersonation by voters or by candidates.

* * * *

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose sees in the Congress Manifesto, "the Roman hand" of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Bengal leader must immediately apologise against the libel implicit in the statement.

* * * *

SITUATION IN MADRID GROWING WORSE?

Shooting Of Aristocrats

Anglo-India.

Interrogation and Affirmation?

* * * *

Military forces, says a Jerusalem message, are vigorously cleansing the coastal region.

This, however, need not be taken as a prelude to sweeping away the Great Injustice that has overspread the land.

* * * *

The Bishops and Pastors of the Confessional Church in Germany have risen in open revolt against the Nazi persecution of Christians.

Now this is real heroism which does honour to the traditions of the early Chrsitian Martyrs.

* * * *

The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty is to be signed in "the Locarno Room" of the British Foreign Office.

Is the choice of the room going to prove symbolically prophetic?

* * * *

Large numbers of Italian wounded are constantly passing through Djibouti from Abyssinia, according to a report.

According, however, to Baldwin, Eden and company this merely indicates the existence of trouble between the Government of the country and Abyssinian insurgents, trouble in which International etiquette demands strict neutrality.

* * * *

"Peace Hangs By Hair", says a French journal,.

And so does War!

* * * *

Office Boy: "Please, Sir, I think you're wanted on the 'phone."

Boss: "You think! What's the good of thinking?"

Office-Boy: "Well, Sir, the voice at the other end said. 'Hello, is that you, you old idiot?' ".

Elect Bose As President

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would it not be a graceful act on the part of India to elect the only leader in confinement, Mr. Subhas C. Bose, President of the next Congress at Faizpur? Would it not be a fitting reply to the high-handedness of the Government in keeping him under detention without trial. It is hoped that India will honour this able leader who has given his best to win the freedom of the country.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

ALL ACCUSED TO BE SHOT DEAD

CITY JOURNALISTS MEET CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Impressive Gathering At Mongini's

Speaking at a lunch given by the Journalists' Association of India, Bombay, on Monday afternoon, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress paid a tribute to the role the Indian journalists played in the public life of the country and hoped they would continue to do so in the future.

He urged the journalists to combat all interference with the publication of news and expressed admiration for the British Press though even in England certain newspapers suppressed news deliberately.

Covers were laid for 110 guests at the Mongini's and the members of the Congress Working Committee and several Congressmen attended the lunch, besides a large number of journalists and newspapermen.

Prominent among those present were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Acharya Narendradeo, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor, Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pandit, Mrs. Kamaladevi Mr. B. Sen Gupta, Secretary, All-India Journalists' Association, Calcutta, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Swami Govindanand, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Hutheesingh, Mr. S.A. Brelvi, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Francis Low Mr. G. Radcliffe Genge, Mr. H. J. Fells, Mr. I. S. Jehu, Mr. E. V. R. Britter, and Mr. H. M. Walter.

TRUST THE JOURNALIST.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, referred to him as one of the great personalities that dominated the world stage and said that journalists of all schools of thought admired his remarkable qualities which enabled him to acquire a tremendous hold over the minds and hearts of the people of India. He added that that there was a tendency among not a few persons of eminence in public life to regard the journalist either as an instrument of personal or party publicity or a nuisance to be shunned. There were few who treated the journalist as a trusty comrade in the great adventure of public life. In any country aspiring to be truly democratic nothing good or great could be done without the whole-hearted co-operation of the journalist. Mr. Brelvi, therefore, earnestly pleaded that, in the true interests of the public, the relations between journalists and men who had any share in the control of the country's affairs should be based on mutual trust and mutual respect. He recognised that there were critical occasions when secrets had to be carefully guarded and when premature publicity might do harm. But he submitted that more often than not the danger of premature publicity could be most effectively avoided only by taking the journalist into complete confidence. For, he assured them that no journalist worthy of his vocation had betrayed or would even betray confidence.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWS.

Replying Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru emphasised the important part that journalism and journalists played in the public life in the modern world. He referred to the possibility of suppression of facts either by the Government or by private proprietors or at the dictates of advertisers. While he did not mind the newspapers giving prominence to certain type of news in accordance with their policy, he was against suppression of news as it would deprive the public of the only means of forming a correct judgment on world events.

Panditji pleaded that what was important was that the people should get correct and adequate information and they must be left to form their judgment, though the Press, of course, helped in the formation of public opinion. He then referred to the condition of the Press in Germany and Italy where he said the Press was not free and published what the Nazi and Fascist rulers wanted to publish. In fact the Germans in Germany did, not, through their newspapers, know much of what was happening in their own country and derived information on these matters from the foreign papers that were allowed entry. Pandit Jawaharlal expressed his admiration for the British Press. He pointed out, however, that even in England, papers deliberately suppressed certain type of news, although the British Government did not overtly interfere with the discretion of the newspapers in publishing news. But the British Foreign Office had its own dignified ways of influencing newspapers which generally accepted its suggestions. So far as India was concerned the British Press was hardly reliable. It did not publish the truth about India, except in rare cases. In India he hoped this tendency of suppressing news that vested interests did not like would not grow.

Panditji added, "Keep that power in your hands. If that goes then your importance also goes."

IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESS.

Replying to Mr. Brelvi's criticism of the treatment meted out to journalists by the politicians, Pandit Jawaharlal said that nobody under-estimated the importance of the Press. They all recognised its need and importance in the modern world and also realised that it could make or mar reputations and, therefore, it was not surprising that human nature being what it was, the politicians "make love to the Press."

But there would be occasions and places where newspapermen were not welcome.

Mr. B G. Horniman, expressing his great pleasure at the presence of the Congress President and other guests at the lunch, declared that he was always of the opinion that there should be no place where journalists were not welcome. Public men, in his opinion, had no business to sit behind closed doors and discuss public affairs.

He believed that the purdah should not only be lifted from the face of women but from the faces and doings of public men. As to suppression of news in Bombay city such a thing in journalism was fortunately free from that vicious practice. There was nothing of the least public interest that newspapers in Bombay would not pick up and publish. He hoped if the day ever came when there were attempts, as in some countries, to suppress news of public interest, Bombay journalists would stand united to prevent such a thing from happening.

Nearly 90 journalists representing the English and Vernacular Press were present.

INDIA-HAMPSHIRE MATCH

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Weather was fine and wicket good when the match between India and Hampshire was resumed.

Indians were out in their second innings for 199 (C. S. Naidu 58, Herman 5 for 59).

Hampshire, in second innings, were 43, for 3 at close).

MEAD INJURED

Paris batted for 150 minutes and hit eight fours. Mead was injured in the leg when his score was 43 and retired but returned after the fall of the nineth wicket and added 10 runs.

The younger Naidu, with three bowled and two stumped victims, enjoyed a distinct success. He bowled very cleverly.

Indians in their second innings made almost a procession to and fro. Merchant snicked a ball and he was caught at the wicket. (5/1.) Mushtaq Ali was caught at mid-off at 22/2, but Jai repeated his first innings success. Ramaswamy was caught and bowled at 34/3. Khan was beaten by Creese's slower ball 46/4.

Jai was then caught by Arnold and Palia was out at 92/6

India were 99 when ninth wicket fell and Naidu joined Bannerjee. This pair put on exactly 100 runs in 75 minutes. Naidu hit one six and five fours. Bannerjee hit four fours. Hants lost the first two wickets for 12 in 15 minutes and Manners left three runs later.

HAMPSHIRE (1st Innings)

Paris b. Merchant	74
Mead (not out)	53
Manners b. C. S. Naidu	39
Creese b. C. S. Naidu	18
McCorkell b. C. S. Naidu	0
Pothecary l.b.w. Palia	10
Kennedy b. Jehangir Khan	7
Herman (run out)	19
Lawson st. Hindlekar, b. C. S. Naidu	0
Extras	9
Total	238

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerjee	15	4	40	1.
Jehangir Khan	24	8	49	1
C. S. Naidu	21	2	91	5
Merchant	12	2	20	1
Mushtaq Ali	8	4	6	0
Palia	10	0	23	1

INDIA (2nd Innings)

Merchant, c McCorkell, b Herman	3
Mushtaq Ali, c Arnold, b Herman	8
Jai, c Arnold, b Pothecary	46
Ramaswamy, c and b Creese	8
Jehangir Khan, b Creese	5
Palia, c McCorkell, b Paris	18
Vizianagram l.b.w. b Herman	1
Bannerjee (not out)	44
Hadi, c Creese, b Herman	0
Hindlekar, l.b.w. b Herman	5
C. S. Naidu (run out)	58
Extras	3
Total	199

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Herman 17/2/59/5
Kennedy 0/18.
Lawson 0/22
Creese 2/48
Paris 1/23
Moore 0/19.
Pothecary 1/7.

HAMPSHIRE SECOND INNINGS.

Moore, c Jai, b Bannerjee	12
McCorkell, (not out)	8
Paris, b Bannerjee	0
Manners, b Jehangir Khan	2
Pothecary (not out)	20
Total at close (for three)	43

Sensational Verdict In Moscow Trial

MOSCOW: August 24.

All the defendants in the conspiracy trial have been sentenced to death.

All the sixteen accused pleaded guilty of conspiracy and declared they repented the crime.

The Court deliberated for eight hours, after which it passed the sentence that all the defendants be shot. The verdict was tumultuously applauded by spectators.

The only hope of the condemned men now lies in an appeal to the Central Executive Committee.

Leave To Appeal.

The sixteen condemned men have been given leave to appeal which means that the sentences will not be carried out for the next 72 hours.

All the accused confessed and were found guilty on all counts.

It is not thought that they will avail themselves of the opportunity to appeal, but the Kremlin may commute at least some of the sentences.—Reuter.

TROTSKY ON MOSCOW SENTENCES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

OSLO, Aug. 24.

M. Trotsky commented pungently on the Moscow death sentences on M. Zinovieff, M. Kameneff and fourteen other accused.

Apparently they have been sentenced to death despite the promise that they certainly got from the "Ogpu", that their lives could be saved if they pleaded guilty, said M. Trotsky suggesting that unknown spies like the German, Oldberg David might not be executed, but released under other names and would possibly receive promotion.

NAZI REGIME CONDEMNED

German Pastors' Open Defiance

BERLIN: August 23.

An open letter of defiance was read from the pulpits in Prussia, Bavaria and Wurtenberg by pastors of the Confessional Church. The letter is signed by Bishop Koch and Pastor Mueller on behalf of the provisional administration of the German Evangelical Church.

It accuses the Nazi regime of opposing the Gospel of Jesus Christ and persecuting those professing it, and demands the right openly and freely to testify before the German people "the faith of our fathers," and the cessation of the continued spying on the work of the Church.—Reuter.

RESERVE BANK

MADRAS, August 24.

At the meeting of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India this evening, lots were drawn and the Calcutta Register was selected for the purpose of replacing two Directors nominated under Section 15(3) by the elected directors.—A.P.

SIR T. CULLINAN DEAD.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24.

The death has occurred of Sir Thomas Cullinan.—Reuter

MYSORE RULER IN GERMANY

Technical Achievements In Country Interest Maharaja

BERLIN, August 24.

The Maharajah of Mysore immensely enjoyed his visit to Berlin, said an official of the Maharajah's suit in an interview to *Reuter*. His Highness was especially interested in the technical achievements of Germany's big electrical concerns and likewise enjoyed his visits to the zoo at Potsdam. He also inspected the new motor road leading from west Germany *via* Potsdam to Berlin. The visit was purely private. His Highness of Mysore did not see any of Germany's leading personalities.—Reuter.

"QUEEN MARY'S" NEW RECORD

But Blue Riband Is Still Held By "Normandie"

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

The "Queen Mary" reached Amrose Lighthouse from Cherbourg this morning. Her average speed for the crossing was 30.01 knots, thus beating the "Normandie's" East to West Record by 4½ hours.

The "Queen Mary's" speed was .36 knots better than the "Normandies", but the latter retains the Blue Riband with her West to East crossing of last year which she accomplished at an average speed of 30.31 knots.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col 7)

lal Nehru had attacked him or his group in his autobiography. The Pandit said that he for one welcomed criticism; he was in favour of the clearest and strongest criticism of views, if the critics disagreed with them. It should, however, be without malice and it should not be personal. But strong criticism of one's views should not be taken as a personal attack. One could strongly criticise the views of certain person and yet be one of his best friends. For a healthy and democratic growth of public life it was very essential that there should be strong and open criticism.

WROTE WHAT HE FELT.

Panditji then spoke about the high standard of public life in India, for which Mahatma Gandhi was responsible to a very great extent. The public life in India was unlike the public life in the West. When the country was engaged in very big things, it would not do to get offended because one's views were criticised. He wanted to clear a misunderstanding about the book, he had written. He said that he wrote what he felt. He did not have in view personalities at all. He was concerned with ideals and principles. The question of civil liberty arose not when the people of a country obediently carried on the orders of the Government. It arose only when there was a conflict between the people and the Executive authority. The idea of Civil Liberty was to have the right to oppose the Government.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said "on behalf of all of us, I propose a hearty vote of thanks to Jawahar of India," and it was carried amidst great enthusiasm.

Civil Liberties Union For Bombay

(Continued from Page 1.)

The British Government cared a great deal about world opinion. Pandit Jawaharlal hoped that the Bombay Union would be a model Union, an example to be followed by the other Unions to be started in the country. The Honorary President of the Indian Union was Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and it was not possible to get a better man than that for that post. He was respected very greatly all the world, over and was an international personality. The actual chairman was Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and it was an extraordinarily desirable choice.

VERY FEW REFUSALS.

Concluding Panditji said that out of the 150 letters inviting people to become members of the General Council he had received very few refusals. Hardly 10 or so had declined to be members. Of them there was Gandhiji whose refusal was hardly a refusal because he had blessed the organisation, but had said that since he was out of politics he would not like to be in the Council. Similarly some of the members of the Congress Working Committee had stated that it was necessary to bring non-Congressmen in. There was no use the same people who had been fighting for Civil Liberties being there. Whenever their help was wanted it would be gladly given.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu moved the following resolution:—

"Whereas it is deemed necessary to organise an Association of the Citizens of Bombay with the object of protecting the civil liberties of the people, particularly their right to freedom of speech, thought and expression, to a free press and to the freedom of association, this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay resolves that the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union be and the same is hereby inaugurated with the objects set out in the provisional Constitution already published.

"This meeting appeals to all the citizens of the City and the Suburbs to join the Union as members and also to co-operate in achieving the objects of the Union."

LONG OVERDUE

In the course of her speech Mrs. Naidu thought that the starting of the Civil Liberties Union was long overdue. The Civil Liberties Union stood for the self-respect of the Indian individual and the nation and those who wanted to stand to their full stature of humanity should assert their rights of freedom of expression and movement. The greatest wrong was the memory of generations of wrongs with the traditions of wrongs that the people of India had forgotten how to distinguish the wrongs from the rights. The Civil Liberties Union was to remind the people of India of the tragedy and the shame of the curtailment of the elementary human rights.

PEOPLE'S RESOLVE

Continuing she said that people should assert their right to freedom. The people should not tolerate anybody challenging their rights and their freedom. Referring to some of the Indian people saying that they were non-political she asked how any man or woman in a slave country could be non-political. One should be hankering to break the chains of slavery. One might be an artist or an author, he might be a prince or a peasant; there was no distinction because there was no difference in the measure of serfdom in his own country. She was standing before the audience to bear testimony of the resolve of the people to fight for their civil liberties and their right towards political liberty and economic regeneration; and also to bear testimony of the heritage of freedom, both in speech and in movement, right to make friendship or declare hostility and to guide our own country's destiny.

Concluding she said "I am one of those who hold that nationalism is a disease. By my temperament and constitution, I am a world citizen. I hate to think and hate to remind you that you and I —Indians—are slaves. The day when you will claim proudly side by side with other citizens of other countries, world citizenship —then that day shall I congratulate you that the Civil Liberties Union inaugurated to-day with the benediction of the not so young and not so old President has achieved its object."

HIS PLATFORM.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale seconding the resolution said that while he was co-operating with friends in the Congress camp, he could not forget the platform he belonged to. Though there did not exist in India parties on clear cut programmes, he for one was prepared to co-operate on all agreed matters, whatever might be the platform. If he could co-operate with the Government by being nominated to the Council, there was no reason why he could not co-operate with the friends in the Congress on matters of common grievance. It was upto the initial members of the Union to show that the Union was above parties and would not take sides in political matters, so that other friends who were to-day standing out might come and join.

ABOVE PARTIES.

Mr. M. C. Chagla said that after seeing the audience he was reminded of the Simon Commission days when all parties united on a common platform. He thanked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for finding out a common issue on which there could be a common platform. He was aware that some people were not joining the Union because they were frightened of the connection of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with the organisation. They thought that he being a law breaker, there must be something about the Union which was connected with law breaking. There were others who were frightened because they thought that the Pandit wanted to take away all the money from the rich people and give it to the poor. It has to be brought home to these people that the Union was not an annex to the Indian National Congress. The Union was above parties and would fight for the elementary rights of the people. It would fight against all encroachment by the Executive on the civil liberties of the people. It did not matter which Government it was, the fight would be launched. If tomorrow Mr. Nariman became the Chief Minister of the Bombay Government and under his regime there was any encroachment on civil liberties, the Union would fight as vehemently as encroachment by any other Government. Mr. Chagla said that the Union would be a complement to the Courts of Justice as like the latter it would see that justice was done between the State and the individual. The lawyers, whose function was to see that justice was done, should consider it their special duty to join the Union.

Mr. Hussein Tyabji supported the resolution.

WHAT IS CIVIL LIBERTY

Mr. B. G. Kher said that the legal profession should take more interest in the work of the Union, more than anybody else. Anxiety for the maintenance of civil liberties was the duty of the lawyers. Mr. Kher quoted Voltaire who said that he strongly opposed the view held by his opponent, but he would defend unto death the right of his opponent saying what he felt. That was really civil liberty. It was a perfectly constitutional and legitimate work that could be expected of anyone.

The President put the proposition to vote, which was carried nem con amidst acclamation.

CRITICS ANSWERED.

In his concluding remarks Pandit Nehru said referred to the people who did not want to join the Union for one reason or other. He said that when one suspected the motives of the people who proposed to start a Civil Liberties Union, he felt that there was nothing that could be said about it. People might disagree on several matters in politics or otherwise, but they could easily agree on fighting for their civil liberties. Someone had said that the starting of the Civil Liberties Union was the second string in the Congress bow. The speaker replied and said that the Congress bow was hefty bow and had many strings to it and many more would be added to it. To suspect the motives was unfair. Education was worth nothing without civil liberty. There were people who mixed up the Civil Liberties Union with several things and confused the matter. He referred to a big leader, who refused to join the Civil Liberties Union because, Pandit Jawahar-

(Continued in Col. 5)

KASHMIR FORGES AHEAD

SIALKOT, (By Mail.)

The Jammu and Kashmir State Government has sanctioned the construction of an aerodrome near Jammu cantonment. The construction work will commence shortly. The Government has also sanctioned the expenses for the establishment of agricultural and poultry farms at Rayasi, in the next year's budget.

Besides, the Government has also sanctioned stipends for the children of Zamindars, who may be desirous of getting agricultural training.

The Government has further sanctioned a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the cattle-breeding scheme.—United Press.

ARMED ROBBERY IN RUNNING TRAIN

RANGOON, Aug. 23.

A daring armed robbery was committed last night in a running train a few miles away from Rangoon, the victim being an Anglo-Indian lady.

It is stated that Mrs. J. Howell, whose husband was himself driving the train boarded the same at Pyuntaza Station at about 8 last night and was travelling alone in a second class compartment. While she was washing her face in the lavatory, a robber boarded the moving train, entered her compartment and attepted to stab her with a dagger. But the lady averted the blow by catching hold of the dagger. She received a serious wound in her palm in so doing.

The robber, it is further stated, snatched away a sum of Rs. 40 the lady had at the time and jumped down from the train before it entered a station about 15 miles away from Rangoon.—United Press.

"SAVKARI PASH"

Pundit Jawaharlal Sees Film At Majestic

On the invitation of the Shalini Cinetone, Kolhapur and the Peerless Pictures, Bombay, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru attended the show of "Savkari Pash" at the Majestic on Monday night.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, was the guest of honour at a Luncheon party arranged by the Journalists' Association of India on Monday at Mongini's.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
RECENTLY OPENED
A New Silk Store
Dealing in PURELY HAND SPUN and HAND-WOVEN
BENGAL SILKS STORES
Just oppo. A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, No. 7, Kalbadevi and 105, Swadeshi Market, Bombay 2.

PRESS REPORT OF CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS

Mayor To Take Legal Opinion On Mahomed Suleman's Protest

The citizens of Bombay who depend upon the Tansa Lake for their water supply will be glad to hear, that in spite of the deficient monsoon, the Tansa Lake is overflowing from Saturday last. This announcement was made by the Mayor, before the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday, and he was cheered by the Councillors.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor, then asked Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, if he had to say anything regarding the protest made by Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha regarding the alleged scurrilous report he had published in the "Hilal" of the 19th inst. against him.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that the publication was made outside the Municipal Hall, and it was open to Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha to go to court if he felt aggrieved. Mr. Mitha was a public man, and he should not fight shy of criticism.

PROTECTION TO MEMBER.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said it was the function of the presiding authority to give protection to a member against the unjustifiable attack of another member.

Mr. S. K. Patil said as far as the Municipal Act was concerned, there was no rule or procedure to give protection to a member as asked for. But as the Mayor was the full custodian of the proceedings, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha was entitled to the protection asked for.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin thought that if Corporation interfered in this matter, many such occasions would arise in future, and there would be no end to the trouble. He therefore appealed to Mr. Mahomed not to press the matter further.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji cited some instances from the Legislative Assembly and said the Mayor should give protection to a member who was unjustifiably attacked.

Prof. S. R. Davar: The press is allowed on sufferance.

The Mayor: All meetings of the Corporation are open to the public, including the press.

Prof. Davar concluded by stating that no respectable newspaper would indulge in abusing a councillor.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the newspapers had their right to criticism, but it should be fair and substantially correct.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala opined that if there was perversion of report, the Mayor would be justified in giving his ruling, but in case of adverse criticism it was open for the party to go to court.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman then explained that the translation was made by Mr. Hindaday, an Advocate, and if it was incorrect, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan should have challenged it before.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Mayor then cited the procedure adopted in the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and in Parliament and said.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was a member of the Corporation and he published the report as editor. The matter published was not confidential, nor did Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan behave in a turbulent manner. It was therefore difficult for him to do anything under the Municipal Act.

There were occasions in the Legislative Assembly when adjournment of the House was moved, because scurrilous attacks were made upon the President by a newspaper. The President declined to adjourn the House, as the matter was not of urgent public importance. In the Bombay Legislative Council, reference was made about a newspaper, and the President was asked to take action, but the President declined to take any action, as according to him no cause of action was disclosed.

MAYOR TO TAKE LEGAL OPINION.

Mr. Mitha therefore should satisfy the House that the report was not correctly or faithfully reported. In the Municipal Act, there was no definite ruling, and he was therefore confronted with the difficulty of giving a ruling. He would therefore take legal advice, and adjourn giving his ruling till he received legal opinion.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker then moved.

That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the dangerous bottle neck at the Bandra Causeway Bridge and he be requested to report through the Works Committee upon the desirability of taking early measures for the widening of the road thereat within Municipal limits already in progress but abandoned for some time and by moving the Government to widen the portion of the culvert and the road on the other side and beyond the Municipal limits.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was ready to approach the Government to make arrangement in their next budget to provide for the repairs of this road from the Roads Fund. There was some difficulty about it before, but he understood from the Governor's speech made before the W.I.A.A. that the Government would make the grant.

The debate was adjourned till the Municipal Commissioner made the representation to the Government.

The Corporation also agreed to the following resolution of Mr. K. H. Goregaoker.

"That the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of withdrawing the licences granted by him recently to handcart hawkers carrying on their business at Girgaum Road along Mangalwadi."

The Corporation then adjourned.

No Reconsideration Of Cancelled Licenses

A large number of women hawkers who used to squat on the footpath near Dongri to eke out their livelihood and whose licenses were cancelled, came to the Corporation Hall in a procession headed by Mrs. Maniben Mulji and Mr. R. S. Nimbker to listen to the debate of the Special Meeting of the Corporation called on Monday evening by the Mayor.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved that in view of the fact the order issued by the Municipal Commissioner cancelling the licenses of squatters occupying the reserved areas of Dongri Street and Jail Road east with effect from 1st September 1936 would deprive the squatters of their means of livelihood and would also affect the municipal revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,000, the Municipal Commissioner be informed that it was in the opinion of the Corporation desirable to withdraw the cancellation order, so as to alleviate the suffering of the squatters affected by it.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said all the squatters would be accommodated at the same license fees they pay at present in the

(Continued in Col. 3)

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LISTERINE THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

Indian News From Here And There

CAN STUD BULLS SOLVE INDIA'S PROBLEM?

Premlila Mehta's Call To Indian Women

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT (By Mail.)

Mr. R. S. Pandit of Allahabad during his flying visit here, addressed a meeting of local workers and explained to them the various difficulties the Congress will have to face during the coming elections. On the question of religion, he emphasised that religion was a question of life to come, while, reason, the predominant problem which stares us in our face, was one of this life. Our first duty is to stand by Indians in their trial.

DESHMUKH'S BILL.

Regarding Dr. Deshmukh's Bill on the Hindu Women's rights of inheritance, the Congress views were far ahead of the demands made in the bill, and he thought it inopportune to say anything about it. He discountenanced the control of purse by women, since as among Muslims of U.P., offers will be based not on the hands of the brides but on the control of purse. Speaking of France, he stressed that the French women, and even the Burmese women who do most of the trade work refuse to participate in the political activities.

STUD BULLS.

In the so-called sympathy of Lord Linlithgow, in the presentation of pedigree stud bulls, he smelt that India will have to remain permanently an agricultural country, while Britain was to maintain industrial supremacy, successfully carrying out the policy of exploitation of India. He urged the necessity of concentrating on the villages and not on the cities or towns, not on capitalists and landlords.

ECONOMIC CRISIS.

Addressing another very largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Rajkot on the Rashtriyashala grounds, on August 18, he called upon the hearers to study the present Russian movement and literature. After explaining that the term "Soviet" meant "Assembly," the Soviet Government means the Assembly of Kisans and labourers, he called upon all to drop the idea of high or low or superior or inferior. He asked the audience to follow reason, the guide of this life and not religion, the saviour of life after death. The present crisis in India is more economical than political.

PURNA SWARAJ

Literature to be studied by Indians must be written from the Indian standpoint and not from the Western one. The cycle of revolution is always changing. As England passed from an agricultural stage into an industrial one, Indians must not remain content till the present conditions are reversed. Labour must be organised on sound basis. He stood for greater liberty for women and explained that Poorna Swaraj means Government by the Indians, of the Indians, for the Indians.

WAKE UP.

Mrs. Premlila Mehta and Indumati Mehta, the members of the All-India Women's Conference, who have been here on their Kathiawar tour, in connection with the propaganda work to be done for the ensuing All-India Women's Conference to be held at Ahmedabad, after visiting Bhavnagar where they addressed a largely attended women' smeeting in the local Vanita Vishram on the 19th instant.

Mrs. Premlila explained the aims and objects of the Conference. After giving a graphic description of her experience during her recent tour in Northern India.

She spoke of several evils eating the vitals of womenfolk in the country, which required an early eradication. She dwelt on the present needs of Indian Women the merits of Dr. Deshmukh's bill on the rights of inheritance of Indian Women, illiteracy among them, political rights, economic poverty of Indian Women Swadeshism, and a host of other items favouring their early rise from the present down-trodden conditions. She exhorted them all to be mem-

(Continued from col. 2)

market. Only recently, the house had passed a resolution not to deviate from the present policy. Then there were complaints from the authorities of St. Joseph's School against the squatters who were a nuisance to the school.

The resolution was taken to a division and declared lost by 27 votes against 35 votes.

bers of this august body and to attend the Ahmedabad Conference, in as large a number as possible, and make it a great succes. Lastly, they must follow in the footsteps of other civilized countries and must take up the thread of work done by Madras, Delhi, Patna and Karachi Conferences.

HOPES NOT LOST.

With a view to discuss and report on the famine conditions consequent on the drought prevailing in all parts of Kathiawar, all the Agency officers including Thandars and Managers of different Thana Circles met in a conference at Wadhwan Camp, under the presidentship of Major Poulton, Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency on August 18. The consensus of opinion was that the crops including Khariff and cotton have begun to languish at most places. Even variable tests in different kinds of groundnuts, cotton and pulses, have completely failed. Before the famine conditions could be declared, they wanted to wait for some time more for taking stock of new situation arising out of densely clouded skies and scattered reports of drizzling and some minor falls here and there and to find out ways and means to provide the poor classes, some relief. While this message was discussed in the official circles, some reports of falls in some districts have come here. Hopes of relief to be secured by decent rainfall are not yet lost.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

Rajkot, the Capital of Kathiawar is buzzing with political, social and literary activities. The Rajkot Literary Society held its annual function by organizing 3 meetings in the Connaught Hall at which Ex.-Prof. B. K. Thakore of Gujerat presided. At the first and third meetings, arrangement was made to entertain the audience with dancing feats of Mr. Ghanshyam of Limbdi, a miniature of the well-known Udayshanker, and instrumental and vocal music by Master Vasant. The meetings were marked by rowdyism when the police inspector had to arrest one boy who secured his release late in the evening through the intervention of some prominent social workers.

BUDDING POETS.

The second meeting gave a chance to the budding poets of Kathiawar to recite their songs. An unpleasant incident, occurred when Mr. T. N. Dave, who advocated the cause of "Vrajbhasha," was asked by the president to sit down, calling upon him to open such controversy through the medium of newspapers.

GREATEST POET.

Presiding at the last Connaught Hall meeting, Prof. Thakore dwelt on the works of Kalidas, the greatest Indian poet and dramatist. He contracted the merits of his works with those of Homer's and Shakespeare's works. The sources of plots, the characterisation, the study of human nature and other useful features deserved fullest consideration. He divided each play of Kalidas into 3 stages and exhaustively explained the significance of each age. The existence of Viddushak or Vishkhambhaka, is a necessity realised by greatest of dramatist. Epic form of poetry was less attractive than dramatic and lyric. His delineation of heroes and heroines certainly outdoors that of any other writer of any age.

CHOLERA RAGES NEAR NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, August 23.

Cholera is raging seriously in the town of Ellichpur.

The epidemic has so far claimed a toll of 261 attacks and 61 deaths. The President of the Municipality and the medical authorities are taking precautionary measures to combat the disease.

Editorship Of Hitawada

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Mr. A. D. Mani, Member, Servants of India Society, Nagpur Branch, has been appointed as Editor, of the "Hitawada," the Society's organ at Nagpur, in place of Mr. M. D. Shahane who is engaged in completing a thesis at the headquarters of the Society in Poona.

Mr. Mani worked as an Assistant to Mr. B. Shivrao, of Madras.

Electrification Of Petlad

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Aug. 24.

A scheme worth about two lacs of rupees for electrification on Petland and adjoining territory, has been sanctioned.

TRICHY ECHO AT NAGPUR

City Father Pleads Ignorance Of Congress Rules And Resigns

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

Yet another case of alleged indiscipline by a Congressman has come to light and culminated in the resignation from the Congress by Mr. Atmaram Pandurang, a Municipal Member. The Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee some time back asked Mr. Atmaram's explanation for acting in contravention of the rules of discipline by attending the foundation-stone laying function of the Civil Station Sub-Committee Buildings by the Governor of C. P. Mr. Atmaram also received His Excellency at Kondhali as a member of the Flood Relief Committee. Mr. Atmaram replied that his conduct was consistent with his position as a Municipal Member and a member of the Flood Relief Committee and that in acting as he did, he did nothing than discharge his duties. He also pleaded ignorance of the rules framed by the Congress Committee. The Committee considered his explanation as unsatisfactory gave time to Mr. Atmaram to explain his position. Mr. Atmaram has now tendered his resignation from the Congress.

Prajamandal To Convene Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Aug. 24.

The Prajamandal workers met yesterday and discussed many questions after long discussions.

It was decided to call a public meeting on Monday next to clear certain misunderstandings prevalent amongst people about the problem, which recently arose between the Prajamandal and the Government.

Scarcity Of Rain In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Aug. 24.

After showers for one day the city is experiencing dry-days.

Reports from all parts of State show scarcity of rain.

GIRL KILLED BY CAR

Jury Returns Divided Verdict On Week-End Fatality

BOMBAY: Monday.

A divided verdict of "death by accident," was returned by the Coroner's Jury to-day on the body of a child, aged about six years, who was knocked down by motor car L.M.P. 58, driven along the New Marine Drive from north to south on August 22 last. The child died of the injuries.

The Jury were, however, of unanimous opinion that death was caused by fracture of the skull.

The father of the girl giving evidence stated he was accompanying a Ganpati procession wending its way to Kennedy Sea Face.

They (he and his child) crossed the Railway Fort Bridge, near Charni Road Station, and went on to the New Marine Drive.

Some of the girls bringing up the rear of the procession, had gone ahead of witness, crossed the drive, and were walking up the foot-path leading up to the "Bathing Ghat."

Witness was also about to cross the drive, but then, a police constable, on traffic duty, stopped him, as motor-cars were moving up and down.

The girl, who was held by her father (witness) got loose from his grip and scrambled across the drive, just at the moment when a motor-car had come close to her and had swerved to the right.

The front left mudguard struck her, her shirt got entangled into the bumper and the girl fell down.

The car then stopped at a distance of 30 to 35 paces after swerving back to the proper side.

Token To Hospital.

Witness ran forward, picked up th egirl and placed her on the footpath. In the meantime a lady came out of the car. Subsequently a police constable came on the scene and removed the child to the G. T. Hospital.

Car Going Fast.

The father of the girl, when questiond by the Jury, said that it was raining at the time and the road was slippery. The car was going at a fast speed and he was standing at a distance of about 10 feet from the police constable.

Harry Beadow, Police Sergeant of the Princess Street, stated that he went to the scene of accident after half an hour. The road was 33 feet wide and the car took a swing before the accident took place.

A juror: was the constable there for half-an-hour?

Coroner: How can he say whether the Police constable was on duty or not? The Police constable might have gone to take tea or to a latrine.

The juror laughingly retorted that there was neither any restaurant nor a latrine within a considerable distance.

The coroner remarked that the matter was not for joking and if that was the case, he would discharge the jury and adjourn the case.

Not Joking.

The juror replied that in that case, he would not question the witness any more and added that he was not joking.

The Coroner in directing the jury said that the road was wet and even if the driver applied brakes, the car could not stop and must move within its own length. Any way, the accident was an unfortunate one and his own opinion on the evidence before him was that death was by accident. The jury was, however, entitled to take the view they liked.

The jury, then, gave a verdict as stated above.

JUDGMENT IN BHOWALI SANYASI CASE

Plaintiff Declared As Second Kumar And Awarded Share

DACCA, Aug. 24.

Mr. Pannalal Bose, Additional District Judge of Dacca, delivered judgment to-day in the protracted Civil Suit popularly known as the Bhowali Sanyasi Case, declaring the plaintiff as the second Kumar of Bhowali and as such entitled to one-third share in the Bhowali State.

It may be recalled that a quaint-looking person who made his appearance in town of Dacca in December 1920 figured as plaintiff in this case claiming right, title and interest in Bhowali Estate (in Dacca District, East Bengal) which yields an annual income of about ten lakhs of rupees, as second Kumar of Bhowali who, however was reported to have expired as far back as 1908 at Darjeeling under rather mysterious circumstances.—

The principal defendant in this suit was Rani Bhibhabati, wife of the original second Kumar of Bhowal. She disowned the plaintiff as her husband, although most of the relations of Bhowal Raj family as well as hundreds of tenants and Talukdars of Bhowal Raj Estate openly acclaimed the plaintiff as the second Kumar and also deposed to that effect in the Court.

The defendant Rani Bhibhabati contended that her husband was quite dissimilar to the present plaintiff in appearance and that to her definite knowledge and belief, the boy of her husband was burnt to ashes following his sudden death in May 1909 at Darjeeling.

INTERESTING FEATURE.

Another interesting feature of this case was the fact that shortly before the institution of the present suit, the Collector of Dacca, under whose jurisdiction the Bhowal Estate is situated, formally proclaimed the plaintiff as an imposter and pretender.

The present suit was instituted in April 1930 with prayers 'inter-alia' for declaration that the plaintiff was the second Kumar of Bhowal and as such, was entitled to one-third of the share in the Bhowal Estate which was inheritted by the three sons of the late Raja Rajendra Prayan Roy and also for perpetual injunction on the principal defendant, Rani Bhibabati restraining her from interfering with or causing obstruction to the possession by the plaintiff of his share in the Bhowal Estate and all subsequent accumulations thereto

This cose will go down in history as one of the longest and biggest trials in the world in view of the time taken up in its hearing and also of the number of witnesses examined on both sides. Regular hearing of the case commenced on November 27 of 1933 and it closed on May 20, 1936. Altogether about 1,600 witnesses were examined on both sides in connection with this case, about 100 on behalf of the plaintiff and rest for the dedendants.—United Press.

IMPERSONATION AT ELECTIONS

Karachi M.L.A.'s Move To Check Evil Practice

KARACHI, August 22.

"The evil of impersonation as disclosed in the last few elections cannot be condemned too strongly. In the final analysis it transfers political power from the electorate to a few unscrupulous, but excellent, election organizers. If this evil is not checked effectively all the advantage of the forthcoming reforms will vanish into thin air," says Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., in the course of a statement to the Press.

With a view to check this evil, Seth Haroon says, he had tabled the following resolution in the Legislative Assembly:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to frame rules and to prepare full and complete record of the description of each voter in addition to those already published so as to prevent impersonation at the ensuing general elections to the Provincial Legislatures. A part of these particulars should be published and the other part kept strictly confidential to be supplied to the polling officers for verification of the voters."

Seth Abdulla Haroon also suggests certain remedies which he personally thinks will be capable of dealing with the evil.—United Press

A Muslim Zamindar and two Christian youths of Dhaba (Sheikhupura) have been arrested under section 420 I.P.C. for it is alleged defrauding the post office.

SUDDEN DEATH OF S. K. MEHTA

Heart Fails In Private Hotel

MADRAS, Aug. 21

The death occurred last night at "Auckland House", a private Hotel, in Hall's Road, Egmore, of Mr. S. K. Mehta, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Fort St. George. Mr. Mehta died of heart failure.

Mr. Mehta returned from office yesterday evening (says "The Madras Mail," and complained of pain in his chest and back. The servant applied some balm and Mr. Mehta lay on his cot without undressing.

At 7 p.m., his servant and motor driver went upstairs and seeing him lying on the cot, did not want to disturb him as he appeared to be asleep. At 8 p.m. a hotel servant went to remind Mr. Mehta of the dinner hour but when he called there was no response. Later, it was found out that Mr. Mehta was dead.

On information to the Police, Inspector Ethirajulu Nayudu of the Chintadripet division, of the Madras City Police, took Dr. Kanthimathinathan, Assistant to the Police Surgeon, to the hotel and he, after examination, stated that death was due to heart failure.

An inquest was held by Inspector Ethirajulu Nayudu and a verdict of death due to heart failure was recorded. The body was handed over to Mr. Byramshaw and Mr. Forbes, friends of the deceased.

Mr. Mehta came to Madras on transfer from Nagpur on July 5, 1936.

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REPORTED FROM THE WORKERS' WORLD

American Workers Organize ... Swiss Trade Unions Active ... Terror In Latvia ...

The American Federation of Labour is actively organizing the workers to play their part in the Congress elections. The Federation demands revision of Constitution, relief of unemployment, shorter working hours and large wages.

During last years there were over four hundred wages movements in Switzerland including 23 strikes. Trade Union membership is high.

An anti-Socialist campaign is reported from Latvia.

U. S. A.

(I F T U).—There has been much talk recently about the attempts, which affect the Trade Unions also, to form a mass Labour Party in the United States (in particular in connection with the recent split in the existing Socialist Party). The executive bodies of the American Trade Unions have up till now abided by their traditional point of view, the last Convention of the American Federation of Labour having reaffirmed the "non-partisan policy" of the Unions, i.e., their opposition to binding themselves to the policy pursued by any one party.

But as the United States also has its parliament, which promulgates legislation intimately affecting all its citizens, the Unions, as in other countries, have had to look out for Congressmen, who would push their demands. The importance of influencing Congress and its legislative work has come even more to the fore since the beginning of Roosevelt's campaign.

When it comes to elections to Congress, the organised workers are urged to vote for the candidates, whatever their Party, who declare their willingness effectively to represent the demands of the Unions in Congress.

To this end, the American Federation of Labour (A F L) regularly draws up a programme which it submits to the Parties and their candidates. The A F L recently submitted its "twenty labour planks" to the Democratic and Republican Parties, and this programme provides a useful survey of the attitude of the Trade Unions on various subjects.

The first place is occupied by the fight against unemployment and a large-scale plan of public works. At the same time, the demand is raised for a census of unemployment, in order to provide accurate information on the number of unemployed, and the establishment of a national employment service. These are followed by demands for the shorter working week, of five days, and the shorter working day, the principle of higher wages in order to maintain purchasing power, industrial democracy, including the "right of Labour to organize, free from intimidation and coercion and to engage in collective bargaining through representatives of its own choosing," freedom of speech, of the Press and of assembly, vocational training and education, extension of the "service organisations" (such as the statistical department), of the Department of Labour, social legislation (unemployment, old age, sickness and invalidity insurance), child protection (the United States, with its eleven million adult unemployed, is naturally much concerned with the problem of child labour), restriction of immigration, housing and the thorough investigation of the problem of technological unemployment.

It is of particular interest to note that the A F L has now come out officially for the amendment of the Constitution, in view of the series of unfavourable decisions promulgated by the Supreme Court against the New Deal.

SWITZERLAND

(I F T U).—In spite of the accentuation of the economic crisis due to the deflationary policy pursued by the Government, the Swiss National Trade Union Centre has been able to maintain its membership in the last year, natural losses through death, old age and invalidity having been largely counterbalanced. At the end of 1934 the National Centre had 223,427 members, and at the end of 1935 it numbered 221,370 (loss of 2,057 or 9 per cent.). Increased membership was recorded by the Unions of Building and Woodworkers, Bookbinders, Workers in Commerce, Transport and the Food and Drink Trades, Lithographers, Public Services, and Typographers. Of the 221,370 members, 198,878 are men and 22,492 women.

There was a total of 427 wages movements in 1935, involving 45,719 workers. Of these, 404 involving 44,996 workers, were carried through without a stoppage of work, while 723 workers were concerned in twenty-three strikes. Out of the total number of workers involved, 7,860 were women. About 31,000 of all the workers were organised and about 14,000 non-organised, the latter thus benefiting from the success won by the Unions without having assisted to obtain them. Out of the 427 movements, 164 concluded with complete success and 184 with partial success, while 32 could not be concluded in the year under review and 47 had to be called off without success.

In 874 works with a total of 1,733 workers, reduction of hours of work averaging 2.7 hours per week was obtained. In 136 works with a total of 916 workers, a wages increase averaging 2.80 Swiss francs per week was obtained, and 197 further works with 11,543 employees, were partially or completely successful in resisting the demands of the employers for wage cuts.

Holidays with pay, amounting to between two and twelve days per annum, were obtained in forty-six works with 1,327 employees. Various other concessions were obtained in 121 works with 9,544 workers. New collective agreements were concluded in twenty-four cases, covering 1,144 workers.

LATVIA

(I F T U).—A joint meeting of the Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions with the Bureau of the Labour and Socialist International, held in Brussels on the 28th July, which dealt with relief work for the Spanish comrades and the very serious world situation, also discussed conditions in Latvia and adopted the following resolution on this subject:—

"On July 31st, in Riga the appeal will be heard in court of the proceedings against the members of the Socialist Youth organisation. The accused, against whom there is no evidence, except secret police reports, are threatened with severe sentences of imprisonment.

"The Bureau of the L.S.I. and the Executive of the I.F.T.U., at their joint meeting, protest against this travesty of justice in Riga, energetically denounce the persecution of the Labour movement by the Fascist Ulmanis Government and the inhuman treatment to which prisoners in the dungeons and concentration camps of Latvia are subjected, and demand the release of all Socialist fighters for liberty and democracy."

Fundamental Rights Of Indian Peasants

Kisan Committee Meeting Stresses Importance Of Organization

(All-India Kisan Committee Bulletin)

A meeting of the A.I.K.C. was held at Congress House, Bombay, on August 21st, with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati in the chair. Among those present were Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (South India) Shrimati Kamaladevi (Karntak), Messrs. R. K. Khalilidar (Maharashtra), Indulal Yajnik (Gujarat), Nripen Choudhary (Bengal), A. Sinha (Behar), and Dr. Kashikar (Berar).

BENGAL KISAN CONFERENCE

The telegram received from Mr. Dutt Mazumdar was read at the meeting stating that the Bengal Kisan Conference held at Albert Hall, Calcutta, on August 15, 16, had proved a great success, and was attended by about 200 delegates and that Bangiya Kristak Committee had been formed to link up all the district organisations.

Messrs. Mubarak Sagar (Punjab) and Narayan Bechar (Sind) were then co-opted as members of the Committee.

The letter addressed to the Committee by the Secretary, of A.I.T.U.C. was read, appointing five delegates, to maintain close relations with the Kisan Committee. Thereupon the Committee resolved to welcome the fraternal delegates to the meeting.

The Committee then adopted the following manifesto and statement of demands of the Kisans of India and other resolutions as follows:—

KISANS' CHARTER OF RIGHTS.

The object and main task of the Kisan movement are stated in the following resolution passed at the first All-India Kisan Congress held at Lucknow on the 11th April 1936:—

"The object of the Kisan movement is to secure complete freedom from economic exploitation and the achievement of full economic and political power for the peasants and workers and all other exploited classes.

"The main task of the Kisan movement shall be the organisation of peasants to fight for their immediate political and economic demands in order to prepare them for their emancipation from every form of exploitation.

"The Kisan movement stands for the achievement of ultimate economic and political power for the producing masses through its active participation in the national struggle for winning complete independence."

FOREMOST PROBLEM.

The one outstanding fact of Indian economic life is the grinding poverty and utter misery of the vast peasant masses which comprise 80 per cent. of its population. No political or economic programme which has the audacity to ignore their needs and demands can by any stretch of imagination be labelled a national programme. Every organisation claiming to represent the people of India must place the interests of the bankrupt and much exploited ryots, tenants and agricultural labour in the forefront of its programme if it is to vindicate its claim.

Inasmuch as the Indian National Congress is to-day the only effective political body with a country wide organisation claiming to champion the cause of the masses it must necessarily make the solutions of the problems of the peasantry the chief plank of its political and economic policy.

PEASANTS' PLIGHT.

The terrible conditions of the Indian peasants is too well known to need repetition. The tenants are oppressed by Zamindars, Talukdars and Malguzars, Inamdars and other landlords. The peasant proprietors have to bear the yoke of a harsh system of land Revenue. The agricultural labour receive if at all starvation wages and work and live in conditions bordering on slavery.

But unfortunately while the condition of the peasantry dominates the whole political and economic life of the country, the peasants themselves have been most backward politically and organisationally. The results are twofold; firstly the peasants have been deprived of all the ameliorative legislation; that could have been passed during the last 16 years, even by the present legislatures, if the legislators had felt obliged to satisfy the peasants and secondly the political movement itself in the country has remained more or less unconcerned with both the immediate and basic problems of the peasantry. The fundamental cause that makes for their present starvation is the land tenure and revenue and credit system.

NEED FOR INDEPENDENCE.

It is this that must be immediately abolished before any other constructive measures aiming at the welfare of the peasantry can be undertaken. Our objectives may not be possible of realisation under the present system of Government. Yet the peasants, if they are to save themselves from utter ruin, must fight for and secure them. The system of Government must go if it stands in the way as it undoubtedly does. This is how the struggle of the peasantry merges into the fight for swaraj. It is for this reason that the Kisan Sabha has declared its resolve for complete independence. In this manner do the Kisan and political movements become interdependent, the strength of the one adding to that of the other.

Under these circumstances it is essential that a *political movement* must be so developed in our country as to draw its main strength and inspiration from the peasantry. It must also strive for the removal of all those obstacles that stand in the way of a true and lasting solution conducive to the fullest well being of the agricultural masses of the country. The peasants' fight for bread and land is linked up with the national fight for political freedom.

ORGANISING PEASANTS.

The Kisan Sabha means the unity of the peasants. All our peasants must combine to fight the forces that are driving them under deeper and deeper into misery and poverty. By organising the peasants, by setting them on their feet, the Kisan movement not only enables them to put a stop to the thousand and one harassments and extortionate practices of the landlords and land-revenue officers and Sowcars and their agents but also advances them greatly toward the goal of political freedom, thereby strengthening as nothing also can the movement for national independence.

Fortunately the Kisans all over the country are becoming more and more conscious politically and economically of their basic problems. The All-India Kisan Committee is an expression of this awakening among the peasantry. They have at last realised that they must fashion out their own militant class organisations if they are to make any sustained advance towards their goal. The Kisan Sabha represent not only the rayat, the tenants and the landless labourers but in some places the petty Zamindars. In other wards it represents and speaks and fights for all those who live by the cultivation of the soil. All these different stratas among the Kisans will have to combine and fight for the removal of all the fetters. In short they must fight for complete National, socio-economic Independence. India, a Dependency of Britain must be transformed into free, progressive and democratic India of the masses. The fight for such an India can only effectively be conducted on a programme based on the grievances and demands of the Kisans of India.

While the fight for these basic changes goes on, the peasants must also fight for all that can be gained within the framework of the existing economic order. Only in this manner can they prepare themselves for the bigger struggle, the objective which must be kept ever present in the minds of the Kisans.

To this end, we frame the following charter of fundamental and minimum demands of our Kisans, the Provincial Kisan Sabhas having the right to supplement it by a list of their local needs :

FUNDAMENTAL DEMANDS.

1. Whereas the present system of Zamindari (U. P. Orissa, Bengal, Behar, Madras, and Assam) Talukdari (U. P. and Gujerat) Malguzari (C. P.) Ishtimardari (Ajmer) Khotes (Deccan) (Zanmis) (Malabar) Inamdari, etc., involving as they do the vesting of ownership of vast areas of land and of the right of collecting and enjoying enormous rent income, is iniquitous, unjust, burdensome and oppressive to the Kisans.

And whereas the Zamindars, etc., rack-rent their crores of tenants while neglecting the irrigation sources.

All such systems of the landlordism shall be abolished, and all the rights over such lands be vested in the cultivators and these Kisans made to pay income-tax like the Ryotwari ryots.

2. Whereas the present systems of land-revenue and resettlement imposed by Government in Ryotwari areas have proved too vexatious and resulted in the progressive pauperization of peasants, all such systems of land revenue and resettlement shall be abolished and replaced by a graduated land-tax upon net-incomes of Rs. 500 and more (for a family not exceeding five) (as also recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee).

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

3. Whereas the peasants have been over-burdened by oppressive rural indebtedness and the usurious rates of interest.

Whereas the lands of most of the peasants have either passed or are passing into the hands of absentee landlords, sowcars and urban classes.

The peasants shall be completely relieved from all liability to pay their old debts or interest thereon and the State shall immediately put into operation the necessary machinery to provide agricultural credit for peasants' current needs.

4. This Committee demands that landless peasants and those having less than five acres each be provided with hand to cultivate on the basis of co-operative farming (without the right of alienation) and since one third of the total cultivable land is still unoccupied and vested in Government and landless this Committee resolves that all such lands be granted to the landless Kisans.

MINIMUM DEMANDS.

The Peasants will immediately take all possible steps to achieve the following minimum demands:—

1. Cancellation of all arrears of rent and revenue.

2. Abolition of all Land Revenue Assessment and rent from uneconomic holdings.

3. Reduction by at least 50 per cent of rent and revenue and also of water rates; and in no case shall the rent charged by landlords be more than what the Ryotwari ryots have to pay to Government in the neighbouring District or Province under similar circumstances; and in regard to the tenants of the proprietory ryots suitable tenants legislation must be passed for their relief.

4. Immediate grant of the right of permanent cultivation without the right of alienation to all tenants and actual cultivators of the lands of Zamindars, Talukdars Inamdars, Malguzars, Ishmardars, Zanmis, Khotes, etc.

5. To grant of the right of remission of rent for all tenants of landlords whenever crops fail and to stop all resettlement operations and all kinds of enhancements of the rent or land revenue and to survey and settle all the Zamindari, etc., lands.

6. To immediately impose an adequate and graduated income-tax, death duty and inheritance tax upon all the agricultural revenues of landlords and merchants.

7. Abolition and penalisation of all feudal and customary dues and forced labour, including Begar and illegal exactions.

8. The declaration of a 5 years moratorium for all agrarian indebtedness.

9. An immediate enquiry to be made into the extent of repayment of the principal borrowed, interest thereon and the assessment of the assets and liabilities of the peasants.

10. Freedom from arrest and imprisonment for inability to pay debts, rents and revenue.

11. Immunity from attachment for all minimum holdings, stables, living quarters household necessaries, dairy and other cattle in execution of civil decrees and revenue and rent demands.

12. Rate of interest, charged by private money-lenders not to exceed 6 p.c. compound interest being penalised.

13. All money-lenders shall be licensed.

14. State credit, co-operative and Land Mortagage credit shall be advanced, at not more than 5 per cent simple interest and for 40 years and Land Mortgage Bank shall be established everywhere.

15. To lower the freights upon the transport of agricultural commodities and third class railway rates and the development of canal and road transport.

16. Abolition of all indirect taxes particularly duties, on salt, kerosene, Sugar, tobacco and matches.

17. Introduction of one pie post card.

18. Prohibition of dumping of food products.

19. Stabilisation of prices of agricultural products at 1929 level by the necessary adjustment of exchange and currency policy and other methods.

20. The customary rights of peasants and workers to secure forest produce (grazing timber feul) must be safe-guarded, the grazing fees abolished and the regulation of grazing and distribution of timber in forests to be vested in village Panchayats and the tanks, rivers, etc., therein freely thrown open to peasants given their cattle and peasants given licenses for bearing fire arms to protect themselves their cattle and crops from wild animals and made immune from prosecution for killing such animals and pen;

(Continued on Page 10.)

New Method Of "GUR" Manufacture

Agricultural Institute Makes Important Discoveries

An efficient and simple method has been evolved by the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research for the manufacture of clean and attractive coloured 'gur' and for the manufacture of white sugar by the open pan method which will be within the means of sugarcane grower. The method and the equipment are so flexible that the ryot can manufacture good quality 'gur' or sugar according to the needs of the market. It is said that this new method which is not a competitor to factory production, has a promising future and is destined to play its role in the future of sugar industry of India.

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRYING

The Institute has also succeeded in developing starter cultures which are an improvement in practical dairying for producing rich flavour and aroma in butter. These have been tested in a laboratory and are used on a large scale in Bangalore Dairy with very satisfactory results.

A simple method for the cheap production, from locally available materials, of what is well-known as E.C., a chlorine disinfectant has been developed and perfected. It is said that this is now being used extensively as disinfectant in hospitals, railways, sugar factories, and a number of other places.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists.

Recommended by I. M. S. Doctors

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

And AGUE PILLS

For Malaria, Influenza, Plague and all Sorts of Fevers.

Batliwalla Tonic Pills (Takatka Raja)

(For Rejuvenation). For any sorts of debility after fever. Gives vigour and strength, and makes old man young.

Sole Selling Agents:—

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The Model One represents the highest point yet reached in the development of the portable typewriter. It is a new branch of the great Remington family which for over sixty years has meant the best traditions of typewriter building.

It is a real achievement. Modern as to-morrow, with the same sturdy dependability that has always characterized Remington.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Silver Steadier But Wheat Easy And Cocoa Firm

BOMBAY August 24

On Monday cross rates ruled steady.

HEDGE SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton opened firm on renewed trade and foreign buying but hedge selling and liquidation caused a decline later in the session. Weather was favourable.

SILVER STEADIER

London gold was unchanged but silver was steadier.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat ruled easy at Chicago. Jute was quiet. Linseed was steady. Rubber was unchanged.

SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was moderately active. Giltedged securities were quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Aug 24

Previous closing	11.46
To-day's opening	11.55
Difference	+09
To-day's closing	11.40
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Aug 24

Previous closing	6.22
To-day's opening	6.18
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	6.18
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May	Rs. 208-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 24

Cotton early developed considerable steadiness on scattered renewed trade and foreign buying influenced by higher cables from abroad but subsequently on more favourable weather news the market lost ground on hedge selling and liquidation although at the lower level trade again offered good resistance with the result that the undertone turned very steady with movements narrow.

Trading in October commenced at 11.55 i.e. 9 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but soon after prices began to give way under hedge selling and liquidation with October falling to 11.46 but the tone remained steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.40 with a decline of 6 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 24

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.50/11.49) 11.55/11.54
December (11.54/11.53) 11.58/11.58
January (11.56/11.55) 11.59/11.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 24

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.22) 6.20
American December (6.16) 6.14
Egyptian October (9.96) 10.13
Egyptian November (9.76) 9.93

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 24

Broach cotton for April/May delivery moved between Rs. 210-8 and Rs. 209-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 209-4 with New York futures unchanged at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 24

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

Tin (£183 1/4 buyers £183 1/2 sellers. Steady) £183 1/4 buyers £183 1/2 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£16 3/4 buyers £16 13/16 sellers. Steady) £16 13/16 buyers. No sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£42 to £42 3/4) £42 1/4 to £42 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

New Crop August September (£17 1/2 value) £17 3/8 sellers
Dunlop August (20 1/4) 20 1/4 sellers
Lightning August (19 1/4) 19 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16 sellers) 7 9/16 value
Forward (7 5/8 buyers) 7 5/8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta August (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata August/September (£12 sellers) £12 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£16 sellers) £15 15/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 24

Previous closing	5.03 7/32
To-day's opening	5.03 3/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.03

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 24

Previous closing	5.03 3/16
To-day's opening	5.03 3/16
To-day's closing	5.03 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 24

Previous closing	76.41
To-day's opening	76.43
To-day's closing	76.41
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 24

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 3/16 and then eased to 5.03 1/16 on lack of support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.03 1/16

Franc opened at 76.43 and then strengthened to 76.38 on better enquiry.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.41.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 24

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India sold. Speculators bought. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 24

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/16d.	19 3/8d.
Forward	19 5/16d.	19 3/8d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 24

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-2 1/2) £6-18-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 24

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 24

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.77) 5.76 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.01) 38.01
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/2) 0.94 1/2
London on Milan (63.87) 63.93
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/16

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 24

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.12 1/2. Prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by lower outside cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug 24

11-30 p.m

	Rs	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	7	6
Silver 1st settlement	48	8	0
Silver 2nd settlement	48	10	0
Gold ready	34	3	0
Gold 1st settlement	34	3	3
Gold 2nd settlement	34	3	6
Sovereigns	21	14	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 24

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	5	1	0
Wheat May	5	0	6
Linseed September	8	4	3
Linseed May 1937	7	10	9

The tone was quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 24

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 5/8 as against previous close at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 24

3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally cheerful. Business was moderate. Home industrials generally were steady to firm with some good features. Kaffirs and internationals were good.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 5/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 1/2) £118 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 7/8 ex div) £114 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-6) 19-6
Mark and Spencer Ord (£4 5/8) £4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 3/8) dol 7
Musical Industries (22-9) 23-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (49-1 1/2) 49-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-6
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (144-3) 145-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (36-0) 36-3
Unilever Ordinary (35-6) 34-6
Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-1 1/2
Carreas A (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary 168 3/4) 168 3/4
P and O S N Company Defd (26-3) 26-3
Distillers (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Bredford Dyers (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
British Celanese (10-9) 10-9
J an! P Coates Ordinary (54-6) 53-6 Ex Div.
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-9) 51-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (33-0) 33-0
Inter Nickels (£52 3/8) £52 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-1 1/2) 9-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 24

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £101 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 3/4) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118 1/4) £118 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115) £115
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£108) £107 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (26-10 1/2) 27-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-0) 31-0

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandy (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (11-3) 10-4 1/2 ex div.
Rio Tintos (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (66-9) 66-9
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Gedule New (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
New Modders (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-3) 39-3
Anglo Iranian (88-1 1/2) 87-6
Burma Oil (95-7 1/2) 95-0
Mexican Eagle (26-0) 26-0
Shell Transport (£105) £105
Royal Dutch (£38 1/4) £37 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£50 1/2) £50 1/4
L and S Ordinary (£27 1/2) £27 3/4
L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 24

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 88 1/2 and December 86 3/8. Prices kept steady but there was not much doing in the absence of any important enquiry.

GOOD UNDERLYING SENTIMENT IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Chinese Bonds Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 24

On the Stock Exchange business was mainly selective but the underlying sentiment was good. Recent television developments stimulated demand in Bairds.

The resumption of interest payments stimulated certain Chinese bonds notably Canton Kowloom which paying 2 1/2 per cent immediately thereafter rose to five.

Cocoa was firm on America and locals demanding.

Jute was easier pending forecast.

Wall Street was firm despite profit-taking.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 24

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 64 1/4) dol 65 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 3/4) dol 38
U S Steel Common (dol 65 1/2) dol 66 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 133 1/2) unquoted.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Aug 24

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 10 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 10 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 10 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 10 9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 10 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 11 6

AMERICAN COTTON NEW CROP

Ginning Figures

New York, Aug 24

The total ginning upto August 15 as published at Washington was 206000 bales of New American Cotton Crop.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

No Fresh Advance In Coals

CALCUTTA, Aug 24

In Jutes there was practically very little attraction rates remaining same. Coals recorded no fresh advances. In teas Tezpore ordy and Kodalas dealt round eight and fifteen; otherwise featureless. In miscellaneous strong enquiry for Great Eastern Hotel shares was noticed and prices advanced upto 124. Others kept more or less unchanged. Government securities were easier. The following were the closing quotations:

Securities: Three per cent loan 1941 104/4; three and half per cent Government paper 99/2; two and three fourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/1; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 107/13; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/14; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/8 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 111/6; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/14, small lot; five per cent U P Bonds 1944 115/10; five and three fourth per cent Punjab Bonds 1937 104/2.

Banks: Central 33/12; Imperial fully paid 1573; Reserve 134/4 small lot.

Coals: Bengal 277/8; Burrakur 13/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 12/7; Equitable 32/4; Ranee Gunge 29/12 small lot.

Jutes: Agarpara 20/11; Anglo India 415 small lots; Barnagore 139 small lots; Caledonian 397; Clive 25/9; Howrah 52/13; Lothian 207 small odd lot; National 22/12; Reliance 70/14

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/12 small lots; India Copper Corporation 3; Cuttack Electric 11; Gorakhpur Electric 4/8; Rawalpindi Electric 28/6; Arthur Butler 17/4; Bengal Iron 6; Bengal Iron pref 16/4; Britannia Building and Iron 6; Burn and Company ordy 269/8; Burn and Company six per cent pref 127/8; Indian Iron and Steel 11/8; Marshalls Sons and Company 1/12; British India Corporation ordy 3/10; British India Corporation pref 156 small lot; Great Eastern Hotel 125; Orient Paper as. 9 premium.

Sugars: Carew and Company 24/8; Rohtas 21/7.

Teas: Ethelbarrie 8/12; Kodala 15.

Debentures: Four and half per cent 1936/86 Clive Building 106/8 small lot; six and three fourth per cent 1933/43 Rohtas Sugar 105/8 small lot; three and half per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Municipal 105; Eight per cent 1932/37/42 Bharat Sugar 106. A. P.

Karachi Market Report

KARACHI, Aug 24

To-day's closing quotations:

Cotton Sind January	18	1	6
Punjab January	16	12	0
F American January	22	13	6

The tone was steady.

Wheat September	27	9	6
Wheat October	28	1	9

The tone was quiet.

Toria September	42	2	0
Toria November	43	1	0
Gram September	19	13	9
Gram October	20	8	3
Cottonseed January	17	8	0
Cottonseed September	17	9	0

COMPANIES LAW AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from Page 6)

distinguish between the amounts respectively of the fixed assets and of the floating assets, and shall state how the values of the fixed assets have been arrived at.

shows the fundamental defects in sub-section 1 of Section 132 of the Indian Act 1913 which is in the words following:—

CONTENTS OF BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet shall contain a summary of the property and assets and of the capital and liabilities of the company giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of these liabilities and assets and how the value of the fixed assets has been arrived at.

Why This Difference?

Is it not curious that the English Act imposes a duty and obligation upon the directors to classify in the balance sheet assets as follows:—

(1) Fixed Assets, which are either:—

(a) Fixed or permanent, i.e., acquires for the purpose of being retained in the business, a profit being made from use and occupation, and not from resale, e.g., land, buildings, plant, machinery loose tools etc., or

(b) Wasting, i.e., gradually consumed in the process or earning profits, e.g. quarry, mine, etc.

(2) Floating Assets, which are either:—

(a) Those acquired for the purpose of resale at a profit, benefit to the possessor only arising when realisation takes place, e.g., stock in trade; or

(b) Those representing an incomplete stage in the conversion into cash, e.g., book debts, bills receivable, etc: or

(c) Cash

but the Indian Act as amended by the Bill imposes no such duty and no such obligation upon the directors to classify in the balance sheets assets as aforesaid?

Floating Assets

The valuation of the floating assets usually presents no difficulty, the general practice being to calculate the value on the basis of cost or market price, whichever is the lower, and as the object is to convert all floating assets into cash at the earliest possible opportunity, no profit is anticipated before realisation takes place.

Except, therefore, such loss as may ensue on a forced liquidation, unexpected bad debts, or contracts in progress which prove unprofitable, the amount of floating assets shown in a balance sheet may be regarded as reflecting the true value.

Fixed Capital

The rule is clearly established that loss or depreciation of 'fixed' capital does not affect the profits available for dividend or render it necessary to make good the same out of income. 'Fixed Capital' here is used in the sense in which the economists use the expression, and is not confined to property physically fixed. Thus the ships of a shipping company and the rolling stock of a railway company are fixed capital. 'Verner v. General and Commercial, etc. Trust, 1894 2 Ch. 266.' But in ascertaining profit for a particular period, loss or depreciation of 'circulating' capital must be taken into account. Circulating capital means here capital which performs its whole office in the production in which it is engaged by a single use, e.g., the goods which the merchant has for sale he sells out and out and gets the money in exchange; the goods which the tradesman uses up in doing repairs for a customer, the horses of horse-dealer.

Essential Protection

The value of a balance sheet as the index of the value of a business is a matter of supreme importance to the thousands who invest their savings in the shares of limited companies—and from this source is derived the capital for expansion and development of industrial enterprises.

It will be admitted on all hands that the necessity and urgency of tightening up the Law governing joint stock companies and freeing it from the fundamental defects to which attention has been called in this and the previous Articles by amending sub-section 1 of Section 132 of the Act on the lines of the English Act in the terms as aforesaid for granting the shareholders the much needed protection in that behalf, can neither be avoided nor postponed.

(To Be Continued)

Fundamental Rights Of Indian Peasants

(Continued from Page 9.)

alise private punishment inflicted on them by landlords for killing such animals.

21. The administration of all communal lands, howsoever, originated, and grazing lands (Gochar) shall be vested in village Panchayats.

22. A Peasants' Union Act must be enacted to safeguard their fundamental rights by collective action.

23. Minimum Wage shall be assured and the Workmen's compensation Act be extended to all agricultural workers.

24. To so redistribute the burden of taxation both Provincial and Central jointly or variously as to impose at least 75 per cent. of the tax-burden upon the richer classes and to so redistribute the public expenditure as to spend and devote 75 per cent. of it for the welfare of workers and peasants.

25. To compulsorily fix a minimum fair price for sugar-cane on a rising scale to give the fullest benefit of Sugar Protection Act to Kisans and to suitably protect the cultivators of Jute and coconut by fixing a minimum price.

26. To develop co-operative and State marketing and thus prevent the exploitation of peasants by middlemen and to abolish all kinds of "Charity" deductions made by merchants and transference of all such present funds to the Peasants' Associations.

27. To develop the irrigation and drainage facilities for protecting peasants from famines, and to take all other steps to insure peasants against such calamities and to establish Tank restoration Funds in all the areas of landlords pay adequate contributions to finance adequately and timely repairs and improvements of all irrigation and water supply sources.

28. To develop garden and intensive cultivation to supply cheap and tested seed and useful fertilisers to popularise the latest methods of cultivation and to carry on the agricultural and industrial operations of the State in close consultation and co-operation with the Kisan Sabhas.

29. To provide cattle insurance, fire-insurance and health insurance.

30. To establish a village Panchayat for the administration of the civic affairs of every village and to entrust to it the function of distribution of irrigation water supply.

31. To empower the Kisan organisations, as in the case of the Sarada Act, to bring to book all those officials (particularly of the P.W.D., Excise, Revenue Railway, Police) who take bribes from peasants and workers and so exempt the peasants and workers who are obliged to give bribes from any penal punishments.

32. To pass an agricultural Insolvency Act.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

33. Adult franchise and functional representation in all legislatures.

34. Repeal of all anti-peasant anti-labour and anti-national laws, ordinances and regulations in British and Indian India and the release of all Kisan labour and political prisoners whether sentenced or detained without trial.

35. Re-insatement of all peasants deprived of their lands, etc., owing to their participation in the movements for their economic and political freedom and also owing to their failure to pay revenue or rent during this economic depression.

36. Immediate establishment of free and compulsory education for girls and boys, medical and sanitary aid, provision for drinking water and a national housing policy.

37. To grant the right to all peasants to bear arms.

POLICY REGARDING ELECTIONS

This Committee requests the Congress Parliamentary Board and the A.I.C.C. to incorporate the minimum demands as stated in the All-India Kisan Programme and pledge every Congress Candidate to the struggle for the realisation of those demands inside as well as outside the legislatures.

This Committee further calls upon the Provincial Kisan Sabhas to submit the Provincial Agrarian Programme including the All-India Kisan Programme to the Provincial Parliamentary Boards for inclusion in the Provincial Congress Election Minifesto.

The Committee urges the Congress to adopt only such candidates for the forthcoming election to the Provincial Assembly as have stood for the peasantry and have whole-heartedly espoused its cause and have unreservedly supported its demands.

Further the Committee authorised the Provincial organisations, whereever the strength of the Kisan Movement and the mass support of the peasantry warrant such a move, to submit a list of candidates to the Provincial Parliamentary Boards for adoption as Congress Kisan Candidates at the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislatures.

The Committee calls upon Kisan Sabhas to organise Provincial and District Kisan Conferences before the end of November to strengthen the demands of the Kisan movement and urge their acceptance by the Congress.

The Committee further resolves that upon receiving reports of all these conferences and on reviewing the whole situation, the All-India Kisan Congress will deliberate and decide on the policy of the Kisan organisations regarding the forthcoming elections at the next session to be held at Faizpur in December next.

The Committee then resolved to hold the next session of All-India Kisan Conference at Faizpur in December next and appointed a small Committee to make necessary arrangements.

GENERAL RAIN IN U. P.

Monsoon Weak Except In Tenasserim & Pegu

POONA, August 24.

The monsoon is weak except in Tenasserim and Pegu. Rainfall has been nearly general in the West United Provinces, local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central India and East and North Punjab. There have been a few falls in Orissa, Konkan and on the North Madras Coast.

Chief Amounts Of Rainfall.

Diamond Island 10 inches; Tavoy, Meerut, 3 each: Dinajpur, 2; Port Blair, Burdwan, Mymensingh, Mussooree, 1-1/2 each.

Forecast.

Rainfall will increase in the East and North Punjab and the West United Provinces and extend and increase in North-east India and Burma.

Heavy Rainfall Warning.

Locally heavy rain will continue in Lower Burma and extend along the Arakan and Chittagong Coast during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-8-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +036 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.7 degrees 2.0 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 143 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 3

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.79 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 49.91

Weather Remarks—Showers.

BOHRA STUDENTS' UNION

The Secretary writes:—

A meeting of the Bohra students was held at St. Xavier's College where it was decided to establish Bohra Students' Union and accordingly a constitutional committee representing different Colleges was formed. Another meeting was held in St. Xavier's College to confirm the constitution drafted by the Committee.

Qualification for the Members: Any Bohra matriculate whether studying further or not can become a member.

Fees: Annual subscription Re. 1. Admission fees annas 8.

Admission forms can be obtained from any of the following members or from the Secretary of the Managing Committee, Bohra Students' Union. Mr. Asgar S T. Noorani, Currimji Building, Koliwadi Sattar. Bombay.

The following office bearers were elected:—

President, H. S. Doctor, Secretary, Noorani A. S. T. Treasurer Bootwala Z. F.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1750 miles away with its epicentral region apparently off North Sumatra was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 2hrs 48mts. (I.S.T.) on Monday the 24th August 1936.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-8-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AMERICAN COTTON

Rains In Drought Sections

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened barely steady in moderately active trading and kept comparatively steady early in the session on higher Liverpool prices than expected. Prices then declined on renewed liquidation and hedge selling on reports of showers in North West Texas ranging from light to one inch. Around 11¼ cents trade offered resistance and the market was steady at the close. Prices opened 3 points down at 11.50 and the highest level reached was 11.54 while the lowest level at the close was 11.46. Thus the market closed at a net decline of 7 to 3 points, Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points at 11.96c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices lost 4 points at 11-80c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points with October 6.18. The market was steady. There was some hedge selling which was taken up by trade calling and continental buying. Offerings were light and the market closed 4 points down. Middling American Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 6.70d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market declined 4 points under scattered selling. At the close October was quoted 5.18, January 5.16 and March 5.16. Egyptian cotton market was easy. Sakels futures declined 16 to 4 and Uppers 3 to 5 points.

"The relationship between the various months here has remained without much change but the current month has yielded somewhat. It would seem to us that, if the crop is likely to be larger than we have recently been looking for, this will undoubtedly tell against such months as October in relation to more distant positions, for there will be a greater desire on the part of the South to liquidate their earlier receipts, whilst buyers will proceed more cautiously in view of the larger supplies. Sentiment here has come to regard October as a period when scarcity will be witnessed and a keen desire on the part of the trade to secure supplies has been anticipated, and it has been freely held to be more or less an old crop position. Consequently, the probability is that there is a fairly large long interest in this month, based on such ideas, and liquidation of this will have to be encountered as time goes on.

Accounts from Manchester indicate a fair amount of business passing but distinct expansion is being held in check by lack of confidence in current rates and the premiums ruling on the nearer months, state Messrs Reynolds and Gibson.

To sum up, we must confess that this private estimate has somewhat altered our views for the immediate future, for whilst believing that our commodity is reasonably priced and should sell higher later on, we feel that speculative enterprise will be considerably affected if the official figure should substantiate a crop in excess of 12½ million bales. We think, therefore, that some caution should be displayed in face of the official report due next month and if, for one reason or another, some recovery should ensue between now and the 8th prox., advantage might be taken of it to reduce holdings. As we have said above, we realise that if the Bureau does not agree with the above-named private ideas, then the market will undoubtedly be in a better position to respond owing to the liquidation which is now taking place. It must also not be forgotten that, even if present estimates of the yield are on a higher level than we have been looking for, there is still the hazardous period of August and early September to go through, and unless the drought in Oklahoma is broken soon, the prospects from that State cannot be considered at all good. However, we think it only wise to suggest more caution so that if values do recede substantially after the issuance of the Government estimate, advantage can be taken of it by those who believe in higher prices based on factors which we have been stressing for some time and who will not be upset in their views by half a million bales more or less of indicated supplies."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-9 a.m.)	11.54+01
N. Y. October Lowest (12-0 a.m.)	11.46—07
Liverpool October Highest	6.23—03
Liverpool October Lowest	6.18—06

New York:—Rains confirmed in a few sections of North-West. Rather good demand for December around 11.50 cents.

New York:—Continued improvement since August first in Eastern belt definite decline Mississippi heavy deterioration Arkansas Oklahoma Texas telegraphic summary indicates crop eleven seven fifty

Liverpool:—Anticipate nervous irregular price fluctuations about present levels recommend purchases only on good recessions general disinclination open new commitments pending U. S. crop and European political developments.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their Liverpool agents:—

Co-ops. estimate crop as on fifteenth 300,000 below last Bureau. West reduced 450,000, Central 150,000. East increased 300,000.

Messrs. Harris and Vose estimate 11,750,000.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Showers probable.

Central:—Showers probable.

Western:—Scattered showers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 24.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 209 for Broach A/M, delivery and advanced to Rs. 210/8 on buying by Bazar operators and covering by shorts. Later on there was some realising. Liverpool opened at a decline of 4 points and quotations in the local market ruled steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 210/4. Reports of beneficial rains from Gujarat are coming in and the cotton crop is saved from a serious situation. Later on in the local market there was increased selling and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	223	8	0
Broach A/M	209	8	0
Oomra D/J	190	0	0
Bengal D/J	155	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good.
M. G.—				
Broach No. 2	230	226	223	219
Punjab-Ame.	238	234	231	227
Surat	263	259	256	252
Rajpipla	260	256	253	249
Navsari	269	265	262	258

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 24.

C.P. 1 Fine	205/207
C.P. 2 Fine	201/203
Jarvi Fine	201/203
Ellichpur Fine	201/203
Berar Fine	200/202
Khamgaon Fine	198/200
Mulkapur Fine	194/196
Khandesh Fine	190/194
Jalna/Sailu	194/196
Burwah Sanavad	198/200
Mathia	180/185
Broach	213/217
Dhollera	207/217
Punjab/American	212/217
Sindh-American	212/217
Cambodia	252/257
Compta	210/214
Westerns	208/216
Miraj	207/210
Jagadia Ankleshwar	242/247
Surat	247/249
Navsari	257/259
Kampala	342/347

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug 24
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	22-8-36.	This year.
Khandesh	103	308,834
Central India	...	291,029
Barsi and Nagar	56	176,248
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	41,660
Berar	18	343,821
Central Provinces	...	99,688
Total Oomras	177	1,361,280
Dholera	37	335,872
N W Provinces	...	63,996
Rajputana	...	115,437
Sind-Punjab	124	472,023
Broach	...	413,443
Coompta and Dharwar	763	111,901
Westerns-Northerns	125	77,719
Cocoanada	...	151
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	20,548
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,023
Egyptian and African	453	262,624
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	482
Total	1,679	3,162,508

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	22-8-36.	This year.
Europe	495	507,260
Japan and China	3,821	1,439,012
Coast Ports	...	37,721
Up-country by Rail	...	222,670
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,397
Total	4,316	2,219,060

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Broach J/A, Op. 220 1/4; Highest 221 1/2; Lowest 220; Closing 221 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 208 1/4; Highest 209 1/4; Lowest 208; Closing 209 1/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 188 3/8; Highest 190; Lowest 188 3/4; Closing 190.

Bengal D/J. Op. 155 1/2; Highest 156 1/4; Lowest 155 1/2; Closing 156 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 8

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 22 1/2.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 147 Jan. 128 May 120 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 208/4—Liverpool May 6.11 Rs. 58 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 208/4—New York May 11.61 Rs. 48 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/32.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 21st August	1,020
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,160,829
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,486,690
Increase	674,139

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 24.

On Saturday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-18-2 1/2 and London-Paris Exchange rate was 76.41. London silver market was steady and prices improved to 19 5/16d. In the local market business was dull and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	3	3
1st Bhadarva	34	3	6
2nd Bhadarva	34	3	6
SILVER.—			
Ready	48	1	6
1st. Bhadarva	48	1	0
2nd Bhadarva	48	3	6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 22.

August	44.35—30
September	44.25
December	44.80+35

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 24.

New York.—	
Blue Eagle	10 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Bombay Market:—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-14-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 40 -8-0

Tone:—Steady.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 24.

August	(208.20)	208.40+20
October	(203.50)	204.10+60
November	(202.00)	202.50+50
December	(201.10)	201.80+70
February	(200.00)	201.00+100

TRADE TENDENCIES

BOMBAY, August 24

Messrs. M. & E. Stern in their report issued to-day state as under:—

On reports of beneficial rains in Gujerat, and Kathiawar, jobbers sold whilst Commission Houses and the Bazaar bought. Towards the close, prices improved on buying by the Indore operator.

The Italian acceptance of the French non-intervention pact in the Spanish Civil war created a better outlook in the European political situation.

The continued drought in the West with the exception of some local showers in North West Texas has resuletd in some private crop estimates being reduced to around 118 lacs bales.

According to private advices from N. Y. it is stated that owing to the superabundance of cheap money the Banks in the South are reported to be granting full advances to farmers at 11 cents per lb.

Trade demand especially from Japan seems to be showing signs of emergence around 11.50 cents. We continued to recommend purchases around present levels but at the moment, we consider it better to buy in the Bombay Market.

The following cable is to hand from our Head-Office:—

"Excessive heat over Western belt sustaining market in spite of freer offerings."

The Ginning report giving quantity ginned prior to 16th August will be published to-day and received in Bombay about 8.35 p.m.

SILVER: was steady despite reselling by the Indore operator and moderate Ahmedabad liquidation, owing to American cables stating that the U.S.A. Government after a long spell of inactivity, recently bought in London around 19 3/16 pence. Stocks in London are smaller than 2 months back.

SEEDS. Linseed was steady. Speculative selling was stimulated by the Government Argentine acreage estimate of 7,289,000 acres as against earlier private estimates of 67 lacs and last year's at this time 6,125,000 acres.

There was however good support from the prominent bull operator on reports of Exporters having bought last week about 16,000 tons ready.

WHEAT: was steady Karachi operators and local merchants were buyers on reports of continued purchases by Exporters in Karachi and rumours of 30,000 tons freight having been booked to London.

The Argentine Government acreage estimate of 16,803,000 acres as against early private estimate of 19,750,000 and last year's at this time of 14,079,000 was considered bullish.

Our H. Office cable: "Wheat: opinion unchanged. Expect prices gradually work higher."

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	13	8	0
Shipment Aug.-Sept.	3	13	6
Shipment Oct.-Dec.	3	13	0
Kesar	13	0	0
Saraya	13	1	0
Java spot	3,60		

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

October	8s 3/4d.
December	8?d.
March	8s 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 22.

September	1.22 7/8c.
December	1.12 3/8c.
May	1.10 5/8c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D August-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 Jan 3/16	
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan 7/32	
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 1/4
Banks selling T T	264 7/4
Banks buying T T	262 7/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	574
Banks buying T T	584
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 22nd instant	5.03 1/4
Japan/London 24th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 24th instant	7.36 1/2
Hongkong/London 24th instant	1/2 15/16
Shanghai/London 24th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 22nd instant	76.41
London/Belgium 22nd instant	29.80 1/4
London/Switzerland 22nd instant	15.44
London/Berlin 22nd instant	12.51
London/Stockholm 22nd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 22nd instant	5.03 3/16
London/Amsterdam 22nd instant	7.41

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 21st instant	£6-18-3 1/2
Gold 22nd instant	£6-18-2 1/2
Silver London Ready 21st instant	19 3/16
22nd instant	19 5/16
Silver London Forward 21st instant	19 3/16
22nd instant	19 5/16
Silver New York Ready. 21st instant	45
22nd instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 21st instant	9/16 p.c.
22nd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 21st instant	3/4 p.c.
22nd instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.a.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.a.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 22.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	33
Electric Bond Common	21
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	41
American Tel. and Tel.	171 1/2
Western Union Telg.	86 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	65
New York Central	40
Baltimore and Ohio R R	22
Bethelehem Steel	61
United States Steel	66 1/4
Gen. Amr. Transportation	55
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	100
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	83
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	105
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	37 1/4
General Motor	65 1/4
Socony	13 1/2
Chase Bank	45 1/2
National City Bank	40 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	465
Int. Nickel of Canada	52
Montgomery Ward	44
Chrysler	111
Com Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	103
Can. Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	121
Can. Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	116
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	105

Market rallied on short covering. It is difficult to express opinion.

Total Business:—3/4 million.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 22-8-36	178000	243000
Receipts Yesterday 22-8-36	14000	17000
Exports to date 22-8-36	115000	154000
Stock at Ports 21-8-36	1208000	1120000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-8-36	1131000	1194000
Stock at Liverpool 21-8-36	737000	526000
Visible Supply 21-8-36	3061000	2984000
Quantity in sight 21-8-36	337000	378000
Quantity out of sight 21-8-36	507000	515000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,099
Linseed	7,927
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	318
Gingellyseed	190
Poppyseed	5
Groundnuts	8,033
Castorseed	859
Rice	6,603
Myrabollams	320
Cottonseed	500
Gram	1,780
Joowar	180
Barley	52
Bajree	1,995
Indian Sugar	1,437
	Tons
Coal	2,210

Reserve Bank were quoting 134/2.

COTTON DELIVERY CONTRACTS

Bombay, August 24

The following are the premiums for delivery cotton contracts:—

Bengal Fine Nov	plus Rs. 17
Bengal Fine Dec	plus Rs. 12
Bengal Fine Jan	plus Rs. 7
C. P. 1 Fine Nov	plus Rs. 25
C. P. 1 Fine Dec	plus Rs. 20
C. P. 1 Fine Jan	plus Rs. 17
C. P. 2 Fine Nov	plus Rs. 20
C. P. 2 Fine Dec	plus Rs. 11
C. P. 2 Fine Jan.	plus Rs. 4
Khamgaon Fine Nov.	plus Rs. 15
Khamgaon Fine Dec	plus Rs. 7
Khamgaon Fine Jan	plus Rs. 4
Khandesh Fine Nov	plus Rs. 9
Khandesh Fine Dec	plus Rs. 4

Speculative Buying In Calcutta Shares

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:

Jute:—The activity in this section was less pronounced than what it was the previous week as interest was focussed in other sections notably Engineering one. Otherwise a lively interest was in evidence as the speculators have taken the prices of most scrips to a higher level than was the case last week. The position in Jute shares remained more or less unchanged. The turnover in investment shares was very limited and whatever business was effected the price fetched was a trifle lower than quoted last week. The manufactured goods market remained quiet but steady throughout the week and the price of raw Jute market rising appreciably in the initial stage of the week under review came down towards the closing period the fluctuations being 31/4—33/4 the closing price being 32/6. There has been an increase in the demand for hessian cloth and bags but in the sacking position the increase in overseas demand being negligible the value of the goods exported shows an actual decrease. It therefore stands to reason that the margin of profits for the majority of Jute concerns is not correspondingly enhanced. Hence the position has become very anomalous, the strife in the local mills on the one hand weakening the remunerative position of the trade and natural forces on the other hand nourishing the weakening aspect of the industry. It is therefore difficult to hazard any opinion about the future trend of prices of Jute shares. We are however optimistic as there are no visible signs of tranquillity in the disturbed European political horizon. The warlike atmosphere persists. Of the actual business done the speculative counter Howrah moved within very narrow limits 52/8 and 53/8 being the low high levels, the closing price being 52/12. Kamarhatty were comparatively quieter the quotation being 500. Anglo India hovered round 415. Kanknarrah were good at 413. Kelvin were in request at 490. Bally and Barnagore were ruling 192 and 140 respectively. A deal in Alexandra was recorded at 179. Budge Budge and Belvedere were done at 264 and 340 respectively. New Central were marked at 299, Delta 340. Auckland were quoting 178, Dalhousie 300, Standard 270. In small priced shares National moved in the vicinity of 22 Clive 25 Birla 14/10, Hukumchand 9/14, Agarpara 20/8, Presidency 4, Reliance 71.

Dividend:—Cawnpore Interim 0/12/0, Ryam Re. 1, Champaran Rs. 2, Balrampur 1, Samastipore nil.

Cotton:—There was some interest displayed in this section and business was done at hardening rates. Bengal-Nagpur Cotton changed hands at 12/12, Cawnpore Textile 2/10. Kesoram accounted for a fair turnover round 3/9, New Victoria 1/2. Deals in Elgin mill were recorded between 110 and 115.

Coal:—During the early part of the week under review there was a dormant condition in this section but in view of the general speeding up of industrial activity, some of the popular counters put in a spurt as the prices of Equitable short up to Rs 33 from Rs. 31/4, Bengal Coal to 278 from 268. But this rise being speculative one without any special ground the prices again receded to 32/4 and 274 respectively. Burrakur found sellers at 13, Mundulpore were in demand at 5/4 sellers quoting more, Bhulanbararee were priced at 5/4, Standard were done at 33, Raneegunj 29.

Miscellaneous:—There was a considerable activity in Engineering group A voluminous turn over was in evidence at rising prices, Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron ord. and Prefs held the pride of place. Indian Iron went up to Rs. 11/10 and Bengal Iron advanced to Rs. 6/3 but due to profit-taking they were easy at the close 11/4 and 6 being their closing quotations. Indian Standard Wagon were pushed up to Rs. 54 from Rs. 48 but the close was Rs. 51. Burn and Co., ord. jumped up to 277 from 247 the closing price being 270. Indian Galvanizing moved round 12/12, Britannia Building Rs. 5/4, Britannia Engineering doing upto 1/4 sagged to 0/12/0, Marshalls were a rising market business being done upto 1/8, Kumardhubi advancing to Rs. 3/13 were easy at 3/8 at the close. Indian Steel and Ware Products ord. and Deferred on rumours of a very satisfactory dividend were in keen demand upto Rs. 120 for ord and Rs. 33 for Deferred but the sellers were scarce. We recommended for these scrips and our view point proved correct. There will be a further appreciation and they are good to buy. In mining issues Burma Corporation came in for good support round 7/7, Indian Copper Corporation had a voluminous turnover between 2/12 and 2/15 the closing price being 2/14. B.I.C. ord were easy at 3/11. British Ceylon Corporation were steady at Rs. 7, Assam Saws were good at 1/2. Paper Mills shares were rather easy, Bengal Paper ruling 110, Orient Paper 0/8, premium, Titaghur ord. 22/8(Defd. 10/8, Mysore Paper Rs. 3/8 Prem. Midnapore Zemindary were taken at 71/8. In sugar shares and Brewery Cawnpore were easy at 35/4, Buland at 13/8, Champaran steady at 25 c.d. Carew firm at 24/4. Murray (New) at 14, Rhotas at 22/8, Samastipur easy at Rs. 9, Ryam 32,

SCATTERED REALISING IN STEEL SHARES

Narrow Small Session

Bombay, August 24.

There being a meeting of the members of the Stock Exchange to-day the market opened at 1-30 p.m. and business was done for one hour up to 2-30 p.m. During this small interval business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The session was dull and featureless except scattered realising in Tata Steel shares which resulted in a small decline towards the close. In other sections business was slow and cotton mill shares were quiet in the absence of any important demand.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 667 and after improving to Rs. 670 declined to Rs. 660 on increased selling. Century shares after opening at Rs. 138 declined to Rs. 135. Kohinoors were quiet at Rs. 215 and Nagpurs came down to Rs. 228 12.

Bundi shares changed hands at Rs. 37 4 and Indian Cements came down to Rs. 512 8 from Rs. 516. Punjabs and Shahabads in the absence of business were quietly steady.

Andhra shares declined Rs. 10 to Rs. 1665 from the opening level of Rs. 1676 while Hydros opened at Rs. 189 6 and improved to Rs. 190 15. Powers opened at Rs. 1633 and declined to Rs. 1626 4.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 746 and gradually prices sagged to Rs. 437 but rallied slightly and closed at Rs. 740. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 187 8 and closed at Rs. 186 8. Bombay Burma shares weakened to Rs. 505.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	291	14
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 Bombay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	660	0
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century (nil)	135	0
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	228	12
100 Colaba (nil)	123	12
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	287	8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 5)	201	14
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	43	12
100 Khatau	71	9
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	215	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
100 Madhavji	6	8
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	700	0
250 Model	40	0
50 Mysore	85	10
200 New Great (Rs. 2)	126	14
100 Oosmanshahi	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	36	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1,840	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 2)	65	0
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	168	12
100 Swan (nil)	80	0
25 Tata (nil)	9	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 60)	1205	0
1000 Western	800	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33	14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1565	0
125-500 I. County (Rs. 7-8)	391	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	132	0
100 Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	135	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-6	

CEMENTS

10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	37	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	132	8
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	512	8
40 Katni def. (101-15)	2,300	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 6)	380	0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	283	12
100 Punjab (As. 12)	26	4
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	497	8
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	148	4

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
15-75 New India (1-4)	45	12
200 Oriental (125)	5,300	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	6

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	183	2
100 Andhra Valley (30)	1665	0
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	14
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	162	3
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	13	4
100 Karachi (4)	241	4
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	195	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	190	15
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1626	4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij X.D.	905	0
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	0
100 Gujarat	99	0
100 Mandra Bhon	103	8
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500 Tapty Valley	771	4

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	38	8
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	740	0
75 Tata Steel Ord (Rs. 6)	186	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	237	8
50 Belapur Sugar (10-12)	205	0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 15)	297	8
125 Bombay Burma (10)	505	0
50 Bombay Burma Con. (4)	170	0
8sh. B. B. Petrol	5-9-0	
50 B. Telephone (2-8)	115	8
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	117	8
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	540	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	531	4
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 2)	583	12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	20	3
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	83	0
25 Tata Oil	16	12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	0
5 p.c. Central India	533	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	137	8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	13	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	163	2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1 615	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	196	14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 New Loan	100/15
3 per cent 1951/54	103/11
3 per cent 1941	104/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/12
4 per cent 1943	111/3
4 per cent 1960/70	114/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/6
5 per cent 1939/44	108/9
5 per cent 1940/43	111/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/8
TAX FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/13
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/12
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	111/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	110/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954	131
6 per cent B P T 1953	121-4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	103/8

Note:—On account of political disturbed news from Europe, 3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 99/3/6 and declined to Rs. 99/1/6. Later on there was scattered buying and quotations at 5 p.m. closed at Rs. 99/3.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

B I S N Company's s.s Varela of 1926 Reg. tons, Captain F. Harrison, arrived from Busrah on 22nd instant via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, Horses and general cargo.

B I S N Company's s.s. Gamaria of 3232 Reg. tons, Captain E. Cockburn, arrived on 22nd instant from Rangoon via Colombo and Tuticorin with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Company's ss. Jalapadma of 2326 Reg. tons, Captain R. R. Memery arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppey, Cochin and Calicut with general cargo.

B I S N Company's s.s. Gogra of 3126 Reg. tons, Captain P. Taylor, arrived from Bassein, via Madras, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Trifels, of 3771 Reg. tons, Captain K. Wassmann, arrived from Bhavanagar, via Marmagao with cargo of ore, groundnuts and general.

Scindia Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Jalavihar of 3861 Reg. tons, Captain J. P. Bhandara, arrived from Bassein via Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with cargo of rice

DEPARTURES.

James Finlay and Company's s.s. City of Baroda of 4500 Reg. tons, Captain A. V. Redcliffe sailed for Dunker, Liverpool and Glasgow via Kaarchi with local and same bottom cargo.

F. F. Campbell and Company's s.s. Pres. Hayes of 6195 Reg. tons, captain O S. Pierson sailed for New York via Suez with possengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Company's s.s. Sirsa of 3387 Reg. tons, Captain N. Cockburn sailed for Rangoon via Alleppey, Tuticorin and Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

Lionel Edwards s.s. Nippon of 2521 Reg. tons, Captain B. Olofson sailed for Negapatam, Madras, Calcutta and Rongoon with passengers and same bottom cargo.

The following STEAMERS entered for LOADING on 24-8-1936:

S.S. Nowshera (M. M. and Co.), for Karachi via Bhavanagar.

S.S. Chyebassa (M. M. and Co.), for Calcutta.

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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
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Congress Cause Is Sacred

"C. R." Explains Why He Lays Stress On Party Discipline And Loyalty

MADRAS: August 24.

"My personal decision with regard to Congress activities having received the consent of my colleagues of the Working Committee, I hope that Congressmen in the Province will plan and carry on their work without any thought of me."

Thus observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar to the Associated Press on his return here from Bombay referring to comments (regarding Dr. Rajan's case), which seemed to justify the position that local opinion should weigh against party discipline.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that local opinion, in the sense of local Congress Party opinion, was fully considered and weighed and given effect to; local opinion in the sense of the opinion of those who are not in the Congress and who write letters to the newspapers is different and a vague affair.

"Unfortunately the chairmen of the municipalities are not directly elected by the ratepayers and local opinion is assessed differently by different people.

"Persons and papers representing European and other interests, opposed to the Congress, naturally do not like the Congress organisation to command implicit adherence on the part of its members to party decisions and instructions. They would, as far as the Congress is concerned, give discipline a bad name and kill it. They offer very tempting reasons why party discipline should be slackened. I wish to be silent in spite of this and other such provocations.

"Those from whom I may claim consideration, will help me as far as possible not doing or saying things over which my silence may lead to misconstruction. We cannot of course prevent interested persons and parties from exploiting events to their own advantage."

A Sacrifice

When asked why he laid so much stress on discipline and whether individuals should sacrifice their personal views, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said, "Every phase of the Congress struggle for independence involves a sacrifice. The present electoral campaign depends in addition on unqualified discipline and loyalty to the organisation. Civil disobedience may be supported largely by spiritual strength and soul force; even individual satyagraha is powerful, but an electoral campaign must be founded on strength of organisation and discipline.

"In spite of anything that may be said by those who cannot see eye to eye with the Congress or who, in the passion of the hour, forget its goal, and in spite of the propaganda of our opponents who wish to see us divided in scattered groups, I hope that Congressmen will not fall into such traps, but will maintain that standard of party loyalty that is demanded in the politics of all countries including Great Britain and without which the great political campaign that the Congress has undertaken must go to pieces".

"Your resignation is generally felt to be a disaster. What do you think will happen in Tamilnad?"

Sacred Cause.

"The seeming dislocation I may appear to have caused by my withdrawal will, I hope, lead to greater self reliance, mutual trust and good faith and to the upbuilding of real and lasting strength, as I believe that the Congress cause is sacred and is bound up with our indefeasible national right and destiny. All that has happened must be for the ultimate good".

"What will you be doing now?"

"I have never thought politics was the most interesting thing in life. I have immediately some sick people to attend to in any case and I shall not die of 'ennui'. In fact politics left me no time for many things for which my soul, craved and I shall now find the time I wanted."—A. P.

VACANCIES IN WORKING COMMITTEE

Announcement Of New Members Delayed

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is understood that the Congress President is not going to announce the names of the two members of the Working Committee to fill up the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, till he reaches Allahabad.

Prominent among those who saw Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru this morning were Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and some members of the A.I.C.C. from Madras.

Lala Dunichand (of Ambala) addressing the A.I.C.C. meeting on the Congress Manifesto on Sunday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Village Industries Stores conducted by the Gandhi Seva Sena, Bombay.

Acharya Kripalani (centre) and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, arriving at the Congress House to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting on Sunday.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, sister of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, was one of the speakers at the public reception accorded to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan at the Congress House on Sunday night.

TRAVANCORE DEWAN TO QUIT OFFICE

Will Go On Holiday Cruise After Getting Maharaja's Reply

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 24.

It is understood that Nawab Sir Muhammed Habibullah, Dewan of Travancore, has requested His Highness the Maharaja to relieve him of the Dewanship for personal reasons.

It is likely that Sir Muhammad will proceed on a short holiday cruise early in October after relinquishing office.

Sir Muhammed Habibullah was appointed Dewan of Travancore in March, 1934. He was awarded the title of Nawab by the Maharaja at the Maharaja's last birthday.—A. P.

A London cable states: The George Wingate, late of the Indian Staff Corps.—Reuter.

Congress Manifesto Clarifies All Issues

Lala Dunichand Urges Punjab Voters To Respond To Call Of Nation

Lala Dunichand of Ambala who has left for Europe for reasons of health has issued the following statement:—

I love to be in the midst of work, struggle and even fight. Considerations of health and the insistent demand of the members of my family, including my son Prem who is now in London prosecuting higher medical studies have forced me to take a short leave to go to the continent.

Ever since my complete retirement from the pursuit of legal profession, I had been desiring to have a period of rest and respite away from India, but my love and respect for my chief Dr. Satyapal who has sacrificed his all at the altar of the country, and my devotion to the Congress did not permit me to do so far. I hope to return by the end of October, and place my services again at the disposal of Dr. Satyapal and in the service of the Congress.

Before leaving the shores of India, I have much desire to rivet the attention of my countrymen and particularly my people of the Punjab on certain great questions of the day. Shriyut Rajagopalachariar has set a great example of self-effacement in the most effective manner in order to save the Congress from the anarchy of indiscipline and disloyalty. The Punjab has had its own fears in this direction, and I have been raising my voice against it particularly since 1934. I hope that the lesson underlying the action of the great Satyagraha leader will equally serve the Punjab and cement all forces and bind together more firmly all Congress workers there. The Punjab will take to heart the maxim "United we stand, divided we fall."

COMING TEST.

The spirit, the Punjab manifested in according a royal reception to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, will I hope be shown in a more practicable manner in gathering round the banner of the Congress. Howsoever insignificant the Council Entry programme may be as compared with the other actual or potential programmes of the Congress, the crucial test lies in the country accepting the leadership of the Congress in the matter of the coming elections.

SERVICE AS CRITERION

The Congress does not shine except through the conduct, character and work of its votaries, and therefore, much of the success of the elections will depend upon the selection of the real type of Congressmen, as candidates. No candidate having a record of selfless service and sacrifice to his credit can be rejected, except when the decision is to be made between two or more Congressmen more or less of the same calibre or when one is prepared to make room for a Congressman possessing a lesser record of service. In no case are counterfeit coins to be allowed to pass as genuine coins.

RESPOND TO CONGRESS CALL

The question of finances required for elections is a ticklish one. The Congress Parliamentary Board has decided that every Province has to stand on its own legs, but Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President, and other great Congress leaders would be prepared to help Provinces in collecting funds. I feel sure that wherever the Punjabis may be found they will, if approached, respond to the call of the Congress and we mean to approach them. I know there is enough patriotic blood as demonstrated by the recent visit of the Congress President to the Punjab running in the veins of an average Punjabi.

CONGRESS MANIFESTO

The Congress Manifesto originally framed and unanimously adopted by Congress Parliamentary Board, reshaped and unanimously adopted by the Working Committee and finally approved of by A.I.C.C. without a single dissenting note has been already published in the Press and will be soon available in an attractive form to every voter and every member of the public. It is the production of master-minds and best brains of the country. It will satisfy all sections of people and disarm all honest critics and opponents of the Congress.

The question of Communal Award has been fully dealt with and it has been condemned in the strongest and all the same most dignified language. The false cries that have been indulged in for a considerable time have been completely exposed. Now no nationalist worth the salt will have any excuse to oppose the Congress, and no body of nationalists will have any justification to set up parties against the Congress.

VOTERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Now it is for the Punjab Voters to decide whether they are to accept the lead of those who are behind this great document or of any other groups or individuals. At the time of action, a document like this should revolutionise the thought of the whole country. To be a member or even a supporter of a disciplined party is by itself a great thing.

I trust that this great document will rouse the Punjab to full sense of its great responsibility in the coming election campaign.

SIX ACCUSED ACQUITTED

JALALPURI: August 24.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the sensational Khorde-Govinddapur Criminal Assault Case by Mr. W. McSharpe, Special Judge, acquitting the six accused and sentencing three to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining 29 others to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three years' rigorous imprisonment to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused were given the benefit of doubt on charges under Sections 366 and 376, Indian Penal Code.

This case, it may be recalled, created tremendous sensation throughout the Province as in the language of the Public Prosecutor, it was the outcome of a most amazing instance of reprisal on the part of the majority of Muslim residents in a village (in the interior of Rajshahi District, North Bengal), where the Hindus were hopelessly outnumbered, as a sequel to suspicion about illicit connection between a Hindu young man and a Muslim widow.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *'Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

YOU'RE SILLY, WADE -- WE'VE BEEN DRIVIN' FOR HOURS AN' NOTHING'S HAPPENED YET!
AH, JUST IN TIME --- HERE COMES A CAR!
HALT!
HEY! WHAT'S THIS? WHAT'S THAT ON THE ROAD?
DONAVAN, I THINK THAT IS THE ANSWER TO MY HUNCH!
7-31
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Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.